The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

Conflicting Accounts of a Great Battle Fought Yesterday.

Reported Rout of the French at Worth by the Forces of Prussia.

Paris in Ecstacies Over Favorable News from the Frontier.

Further Details of the Prussian Victory at Weissenburg.

The Saarbruck Affair Termed a "Farce" by a Belgian Journal.

Bismarck's Organ at Berlin Supports England's Policy.

British Pilots Forbidden to Aid the Belligerents.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

A Great Battle Fought Yesterday—The Victory Claimed by Both Sides—Conflicting Reports—Official Dispatch of Prussia's Crown Prince—Paris Excited Over Favorable News.

LONDON, Aug. 6—9:30 P. M.—The following dispatch has just been received here:

WEISSENBURG, via BERLIN, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The Prince Royal has defeated Marshal McMAHON.

BERLIN, Aug. 6, via LONDON, 10½ P. M.—The Prince Royal telegraphs the following bulletin from the field of battle:

A victorious battle has been fought near Worth. McMAHON was totally beaten (*totalement battu*) by the larger portion of my command. The French retired upon Bitsche.

(Signed,) FREDERICK WILLIAM,
Prince Royal.

Field of Battle, near Worth—4:30 P. M.

[Worth (or Wörd) is a small town, about twelve miles from the frontier, in the French Province of the Lower Rhine, between the railroads leading from Hagenau to Weissenburg and Bitsche. The movement of the French, in retiring upon Bitsche, seems to expose the railroad to Strasbourg, and to be a virtual turning of the French right flank.—ED. TIMES.]

LONDON, Aug. 6—8½ P. M.—The *Globe*, on undoubted authority, says a great battle, in which many bodies of troops were engaged, began yesterday, but was interrupted by darkness. It was resumed early this morning and continued until 7 o'clock this evening, when victory declared for the French. Similar rumors are current in Paris, affecting the Bourse. The conflict between McMAHON and the Crown Prince of Prussia, already mentioned, was apparently the commencement of the struggle.

PARIS, Aug. 6—Evening.—The enthusiasm of the people here over the favorable reports from the frontier is indescribable. Enormous crowds fill the streets around the Bourse, so that no vehicles can pass, and shout and sing patriotic songs. The cafés are filled to overflowing. Placards are posted at the Bourse giving particulars of the last two days' fighting. The official reports are awaited with feverish anxiety. None have yet appeared, and as the Government will permit no other news from the army to be telegraphed abroad, the bulletin reports cannot be used.

The Fight at Weissenburg—French Accounts of the Affair—The Prussian Loss Largely Estimated.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The loss of the Prussians in the recent engagement at Weissenburg reached 10,500 in killed, wounded and prisoners. The French forces defending the town were but 8,000 or 10,000, while the attacking force numbered fully 40,000. The enemy was so severely crippled that he could not follow the French when they retired. The *Journal Officiel*, this morning, says the French troops, who, to the number of 7,000 or 8,000, were engaged in the affair before Weissenburg, had to contend with two Prussian Army corps, including picked troops of the Prussian Guard. The *Journal* adds:

"In spite of the inferiority of their numbers, our regiments resisted the assaults of the enemy for several hours with admirable heroism, when they were forced to give way. The loss of the enemy was so severe that he did not dare to pursue. While at Saarbrück we have broken the Prussian line, our own remains intact."

The *Gaulois* today prints a dispatch from Metz, reporting that a regiment of the Royal Guard of Prussia was cut to pieces at Weissenburg, on Thursday, and a Prussian General was wounded; the French soldies fought like lions, and the loss of the enemy was 7,000, *hors de combat*.

LONDON, Aug. 6—11½ A. M.—Later advices from Prussia fully confirm the completeness of the victory at Weissenburg.

The Saarbruck Battle Termed a "Farce"—The Troubles in the Garde Mobile—Yachts as Ambulances—The Gen. Douay Killed an Infantry Officer—German Ships in British Ports—Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* says the affair at Saarbruck was a mere farce. There is great popular impatience in Paris at the delay in operations on the frontier. The Garde Mobile at Chalons are discontented. They have expressed their dissatisfaction with the provisions furnished them, and accompanied their complaints with shouts for "the Republic," and for a "return to Paris." Two ringleaders have been shot. The French yacht fleet follows the French naval fleet to the Baltic to act as ambulances. It was Gen. ABLE DOUAY, an infantry commander, who was killed at Weissenburg, and not Gen. C. DOUAY, the General commanding the division. Among the German craft taken refuge in English ports are the *Hermann*, from New-York, the *Blumenthal*, from Cuba, and the *Talisman*, from Brazil. Torpedoes have been sown thickly in the channel of the Weser. It is proposed to establish a Board of Naval Construction. The fortifications of Antwerp and Hamburg are being put into a complete state of defense, with all possible haste. Saltpetre in vast quantities has been ordered from India.

The Movements Yesterday and the Day Before—First Dispatches Received—Concentration of the French Forces Under McMahon—The Baden Army Across the Rhine.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—*La Liberté*, this morning, publishes a private dispatch sent at midnight last night from Strasbourg, reporting that McMAHON beat the Prussians yesterday evening. The latter evacuated Weissenburg. Telegraphic communication with Weissenburg has been reestablished. *La Liberté* says: McMAHON moved yesterday toward Weissenburg. He was but two hours' march from that point, and his men marched at quick-step. He has between 60,000 and 70,000 men. Today there will be about 150,000 men concentrated near Weissenburg.

LONDON, Aug. 6—9 A. M.—Advices from the seat of war, this morning, concur in representing that the Corps under Marshal McMahon, advancing after a brush with the Prussians last evening, occupied and now holds a strong position on the Bavarian frontier. The entire French line of operations is kept in intimate communication by underground telegraph wires.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 6.—The Army of Baden, yesterday, passed the French frontier, and advanced to Lauterburg, where it established headquarters, and seized some boats in the river. The French loss, at Neukirchen, was three killed and one wounded. They shelled St. Jean Station.

Conspiracies in Paris—Proclamation of the Ministers—The People Urged to be United.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The Council of Ministers has addressed, over the signatures of all its members, the following proclamation to the people of this city:

Inhabitants of Paris:

Your indignation has been naturally aroused by odious manœuvres. The guilty ones have been arrested, and justice now investigates their cases. The Government takes the most energetic measures to prevent such infamy. In the name of our country, in the name of our heroic army, we ask you to be calm, patient, orderly. Disorder in Paris would be victory for Prussia. As soon as any certain news reaches here, good or evil, it shall be communicated immediately. Let us be united, having one wish, one sentiment—the triumph of our arms.

The Captured Merchantman from an American Port—Corn Shipments from Prussia—English Pilots and the Belligerents—The London Press on Various War Topics—Large Seizure of Specie in Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The vessel taken by the French proves to be the *Lanman*, from Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of turpentine. The schooner would have escaped had she not called at Cork, thereby giving the French Consul opportunity to telegraph the fact to Paris and set the French cruisers on the watch for her. The Prussian Government's prohibition of the exportation of corn is confined to direct shipments to France. The English pilots have been formally forbidden to serve armed vessels of the belligerents. There is a better feeling in the markets and on 'Change. The cause cannot be traced to any feature of the political news. It is probably the result, simply, of reaction from the exaggerated depression which followed the first announcement of the Franco-Prussian war. The *Times*, this morning, says it is melancholy to see two nations, actuated by ambition, rushing to arms and seeking a military supremacy which no victories, however brilliant or continuous, can establish; for fortune assisting at all battles, the vanquished will always seek a fresh appeal to fortune. The *Saturday Review* explains the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome by the anomaly of their presence there and by the new French war cries the Emperor has authorized, including the "Marseillaise." The *Review* says Germany has access to English arms through Holland which is supplied by England, and may, in turn, send supplies to North Germany. The *Economist* thinks the suspension of the Bank of France as a war measure to reserve funds for the troops, is probable, but of little moment here.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The Police last night made a seizure of specie shipped for the theatre of war by private parties. The books and safe of Baron HIRSH were also seized on a charge that the rule requiring them to be placed under seal had been The attacks made last night upon the shops of the money changers were occasioned by imprudent remarks made by some of their employes, who are Germans. The Police protected the threatened places from damage. At one shop, which bore the arms of Russia, a placard was placed bearing the inscription, "Respect for the Arms of Russia." The shops which were menaced last night remain closed to-day.

Germany Still Enthusiastic—The Head-quarters of the Leaders of the German Army—The French Prisoners.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Intense enthusiasm prevails throughout North Germany. In the large cities of the Confederation crowds assemble in the streets to hear war news and make demonstrations of loyalty. The head-quarters of King WILLIAM are at Cologne. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES is in command at Kreuznach, and the Crown Prince at Manheim. Information has reached here that all Germans in France will be obliged to take out official permits to remain in the country. The French prisoners so far taken in the war have been distributed around Berlin. The Prussians will prove by their treatment of these men that though they are captives, they are no longer enemies.

The Third Corps of the Prussian Army—Proclamation of the Crown Prince upon Assuming Command.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The Prince Royal FREDERICK WILLIAM, commanding the South German army, has issued the following proclamation:

SOLDIERS OF THE THIRD CORPS: Appointed to command you by the King, I greet you, soldiers of Prussia, Wurtemberg and Baden, united under my command. Your courage, discipline and perseverance fill me with pride, joy and confidence. In true fraternity continue to spread your flag over new victories,—victories which, God aiding us, will insure honor and peace to United Germany.

The Belgian Question—Bismarck Again Attacked—His Organ Supports England—The Feeling in Russia—A Bavarian Loan.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—Gen. TURR publishes a letter to prove that Count VON BISMARCK was, in 1866, ready to abandon Belgium and Luxemburg to France. It is said that TURR was prompted to make the publication by friends in France.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—BISMARCK's organ at Berlin, now approves of England's observance of her neutral obligations. The City of Sunderland has sent an address to Mr. GLADSTONE, urging the Government to persevere in its policy of neutrality.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—The *Journal*, in a leading article, strongly sympathizes with Belgium, and urges the maintenance of their neutrality.

MUNICH, Aug. 6.—The Bavarian Ministry have been authorized to borrow five millions of rigsdalers for two years.

German Aid Society Organized at Binghamton—The Far West Moving.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 6.—A patriotic aid society of Germans has been organized in this city to give aid in behalf of their brethren in their Fatherland.

DENVER, Colorado, Aug. 5.—The Germans of this city meet to-night to organize a society for the relief of widows and orphans of their fellow-countrymen.

LOCAL REPORTS.

Meeting of German Veterans—Enthusiasm for Fatherland—A Patriotic Aid Society Formed.

The German veterans of this City and neighborhood, held a well-attended meeting at the Walhalla, Nos. 50 and 52 Orchard-street, last evening, for the purpose of organizing a patriotic aid society. The meeting having been called to order, Mr. CONSTANTIN NITSCHE was elected Chairman. He made an address, stating that it was not only the right but the duty of Germans, who had fought for the preservation of the Union of their adopted country, to aid their wounded German brethren, and to support the families of the German soldiers of the present European war, which was fought by the Germans merely for the defense of their fatherland, and for the establishment of national unity. The blessings derived from the Sanitary and Christian Commissions in our American war were yet fresh in the memories of the veterans. No great contributions would be expected from German veterans, but it might well be expected of them, that they should contribute with a will. There were Germans here who, in the revolutions of 1848 and 1849, had fought against Prussia, but that was all past now, and the sympathies of the Germans everywhere were unanimously with Prussia, or rather with Germany. A number of vice-presidents and secretaries having been elected, the singing society of the German Veterans' Union, of this City, sung the German national air: "The Guard on the Rhine," (Die Wacht am Rhein.) Mr. JOHN STRAUBENMUELLER was then introduced to the audience, and delivered an address. He made a number of historical allusions showing the valor of the German people in former times, and stated that the enthusiasm for unity and liberty with which they were going to war now would prove their most effective weapon, and make them invincible. He closed with reading a poem of his own, composed for the occasion. Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. ERNEST VOGEL and EMANUEL PERLS. The speeches were all received with enthusiasm. Resolutions were passed in favor of forming a German veteran patriotic aid society for the aid of German wounded soldiers and for the support of families of fallen German soldiers. Numerous subscriptions were made on the spot. The following temporary officers of the society were elected: Messrs. C. NITSCHE, President, and delegate to the General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City; Capt. JOS. SPANGENBERG, Secretary, and WERNER SCHAFER, Treasurer, and the meeting then adjourned to Tuesday next, when a permanent organization will be effected.

Departure of Germans for the War—The Prussian Arms.

About 100 Germans left in the steamers for Fatherland, yesterday. The French statement that the Prussian cavalry carry old horse-pistols is indignantly denied by the North-German Consul. Prussian cavalry have carbines of nearly the same construction as the needle-gun. The army of the Grand Duchy of Baden carry the same needle-gun as the Prussians. The whole Bavarian army have a first rate breech-loader called the *Podewils*.

The Proposed Republican State Convention—Delegates from Districts, &c.

At a meeting of the Republican State Committee, held at Congress Hall, Saratoga, on the 4th day of August, 1870, it was resolved that a Republican State Convention be held at Saratoga on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Controller, Inspector of State Prisons, and two Canal Commissioners, to be voted for on Tuesday, the 8th day of November next.

The representation in said Convention will be the same as that established by the State Convention of 1868, and under which the last State Convention was convened, viz: First: One delegate from each Assembly District. Second: One additional delegate from each Assembly District for every 1,500 or fractional part of 1,500 which shall be over 750 Republican votes polled in such district. The apportionment to be made upon the Presidential vote of 1868. The several Republican Assembly Committees or Associations are hereby directed to issue calls for the election of delegates to said Convention hereby called in accordance with the apportionment above directed.

L. B. Prince, Silas B. Dutcher, A. M. Bliss, Henry Smith, James B. Taylor, W. R. Stewart, Thomas B. Stewart, C. A. Arthur, Edgar Ketchum, James W. Husted, Cyrus B. Martin, Cornelius Esseltyne, George H. Sharpe, Hamilton Harris, A. D. Wait, N. Lapham, N. M. Curtis, Waldo M. Potter, Ebenezer Blakesley, J. M. Richmond, A. B. Tuttle, Chas. L. Kennedy, R. Nelson Gere, O. B. Latham, James Wood, M. M. Cass, H. C. Fisk, Ben. Field, W. H. Merrill, Rodney W. Daniels, Edward F. Underhill.

The number of delegates to which each district will be entitled is as follows:

Counties.	Votes for Grant.	Delegates.	Counties.	Votes for Grant.	Delegates.
Albany:			New-York:		
1st District	3,300	3	15th District	2,469	3
2d District	3,905	3	16th District	2,306	3
3d District	3,331	3	17th District	3,097	3
4th District	2,601	3	18th District	2,322	2
Allegany	6,555	5	19th District	2,946	3
Broome	5,727	5	20th District	2,585	3
Cattaraugus:			21st District	2,884	3
1st District	2,882	3	Niagara:		
2d District	3,271	3	1st District	2,664	3
Cayuga:			2d District	2,454	2
1st District	2,889	4	Oneida:		
2d District	4,341	4	1st District	3,235	3
Chautauque:			2d District	3,321	3
1st District	4,201	4	3d District	2,613	3
2d District	5,190	4	4th District	3,424	3
Chemung	3,709	3	Onondaga:		
Chenango	5,875	5	1st District	4,199	4
Clinton	4,213	4	2d District	4,352	4
Columbia:			3d District	4,094	4
1st District	2,676	2	Ontario:		
2d District	2,678	2	1st District	2,859	3
Cortland	4,082	4	2d District	2,923	3
Delaware:			Orange:		
1st District	3,024	3	1st District	4,208	4
2d District	2,597	3	2d District	3,860	4
Dutchess:			Orleans	3,904	4
1st District	4,072	4	Oswego:		
2d District	4,139	4	1st District	3,035	3
Erie:			2d District	3,032	3
1st District	2,518	3	3d District	3,496	3
2d District	3,201	3	Otsego:		
3d District	3,772	4	1st District	3,126	3
4th District	2,910	3	2d District	3,442	3
5th District	3,656	3	Putnam	1,557	2
Essex	3,606	3	Queens:		
Franklin	3,403	3	1st District	2,174	2
Fulton & Hamilton	3,664	3	2d District	2,699	3
Genesee	4,254	4	Rensselaer:		
Greene	3,447	3	1st District	4,305	4
Herkimer	5,346	5	2d District	3,238	3
Jefferson:			3d District	3,008	3
1st District	4,119	4	Richmond	2,221	2
2d District	4,262	4	Rockland	1,866	2
Kings:			St. Lawrence:		
1st District	1,645	2	1st District	3,939	4
2d District	4,164	4	2d District	4,103	4
3d District	1,992	2	3d District	3,821	4
4th District	3,527	3	Saratoga:		
5th District	3,821	4	1st District	3,069	3
6th District	2,943	3	2d District	3,367	3
7th District	2,944	3	Schenectady	2,437	3
8th District	3,430	3	Schoharie	2,284	3
9th District	3,394	3	Schuyler	2,771	3
Lewis	3,412	3	Seneca	2,807	3
Livingston	4,823	4	Steuben:		
Madison:			1st District	4,184	4
1st District	3,286	3	2d District	4,463	4
2d District	2,987	3	Suffolk	4,589	4
Monroe:			Sullivan	3,287	3
1st District	2,959	3	Tioga	4,323	4
2d District	5,412	5	Tompkins	4,646	4
3d District	3,311	3	Ulster:		
Montgomery	3,981	4	1st District	2,202	2
New-York:			9d District	2,732	3
1st District	1,617	2	3d District	3,110	3
2d District	854	2	Warren	2,711	3
3d District	912	2	Washington:		
4th District	1,399	2	1st District	3,688	3
5th District	2,472	3	2d District	2,974	3
6th District	1,509	2	Wayne:		
7th District	3,065	3	1st District	3,307	3
8th District	3,086	3	2d District	3,015	3
9th District	3,933	4	Westchester:		
10th District	2,472	3	1st District	2,869	3
11th District	3,661	3	2d District	3,175	3
12th District	1,634	2	3d District	3,598	3
13th District	3,011	3	Wyoming	4,226	4
14th District	1,610	2	Yates	3,136	3
Total					412

The Crops in Minnesota.

A St. Paul dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says: "From a carefully made up report of the crops of Minnesota, it is ascertained that the wheat crop will only average fourteen to fifteen bushels to the acre, being twelve per cent. below the average for several years past. The falling off is owing to the drouth and the unequal distribution of Summer rains. The area sown is about the same as last year, namely, a little over 1,000,000 acres. Owing to the low price of wheat, farmers have generally put less land in wheat than formerly. The wheat product of the State will probably reach 15,000,000 bushels, against 18,000,000 last year. The diminished quantity is, however, compensated by the fact that nearly the whole crop of this year will go No. 1. Barley is good, the crop having matured before the recent drouth. Oats have suffered more than any other grain, and all over the State there is a light, meagre crop, yielding scarcely twenty bushels to the acre. The corn crop is very large and satisfactory; a largely increased area was planted and the season has been favorable to its growth.

Fashionable Wedding at Boston.

The Boston *Herald* of the 6th inst., says: "Winter Hill, at Somerville, had a first-class fashionable sensation yesterday, in the shape of a brilliant wedding at the residence of SAMUEL OAKMAN, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. OAKMAN & ELDRIDGE, of this City. The occasion was the nuptial union of his niece, Miss CATHERINE E. ELDRIDGE, to Capt. JOSEPH L. PROCTOR, of the United States Army. Nearly 800 invitations were issued for witnessing the marriage ceremony, which was performed at 8 o'clock in the evening by Rev. L. H. VIRGIN, of Somerville, aided by Rev. Mr. MILES, of Charlestown. Miss ELDRIDGE wore a light satin dress trimmed with point lace, with the usual flowing vail, which, with her hair, was trimmed with handsome and costly flowers. The residence of Mr. ELDRIDGE was elegantly decorated with a profusion of rare buds and blossoms by GALVIN & CO. of this city, and their good taste in displaying them won many encomiums from the company assembled. The bridal presents were very numerous and costly. Some of them were given by the High School of Somerville, of which the bride was formerly a member. Gilmore's orchestra lent the charm of its music to the occasion, which proved itself to all participants a very enjoyable and elegant affair."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Car on the Chesapeake and Ohio Road Thrown Down an Embankment One Hundred Feet—Twelve Passengers Instantly Killed—Twenty Others Wounded.

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 6.—A terrible accident occurred to-night on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the up train at Jerry's Run. The next car from the rear coach was precipitated down an embankment 100 feet high and shattered to pieces. Twelve persons were killed and twenty wounded. The names of the killed and wounded cannot be ascertained until morning. Major PAXTON and son, of Lexington, Va., are mortally wounded. There were about forty persons on the train.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Charges of American Diplomatic "Fickleness" Refuted—Parliament—Prince Arthur and the Canadian Fund—An Anglo-Canadian Boat-Race.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—An American, writing to the *Times*, replies to the charge of the fickleness of the United States in the regulation of its diplomatic service, showing that changes in the British diplomatic corps are more frequent than in the American....Both Houses of Parliament held brief sessions to-day. The proceedings were unimportant....Prince ARTHUR has contributed £20 to the Canadian Volunteer Fund....The four Tyne watermen selected to row against St. John, N. B., oarsmen in the four-oared match at Lachine, near Montreal, have finished their training. The men are in fine condition. They will take out two new boats, which they have tried and which prove satisfactory. They sail on Tuesday next from Glasgow for Montreal.

The Spanish Crown—The Madrid Press on America's Cuban Policy—Serious Riots in Italy.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—It is said that Don FERNANDO, of Portugal, is now disposed to accept the Crown of Spain....Much satisfaction is felt here at the ceremonies in honor of the restoration of the flag-staff of the Spanish Consulate at Toulon....The Press of this city discuss the attitude of the Washington Government toward Cuba. The Montpensierists use it as an argument for an early meeting of the Cortes.

TURIN, Aug. 6.—Serious riots took place in Genoa yesterday, arising out of the Froder criminal trials. Two persons were killed.

POLITICAL.

The Election in North Carolina—Previous Reports Confirmed—The State Probably Democratic.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 6.—The election returns received today confirm the previous opinion expressed that the State has gone Democratic by from 5,000 to 15,000 majority. COBB, in the First District, and DIXON, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. HEATON, and THOMAS, in the Second District, all Republicans, are certainly elected. Additional returns render the election of WADDELL, Conservative, over DOCKERY, Republican, certain. GILLAM, Conservative, to fill DEWESE's vacancy, and ROGERS, Conservative, are elected to Congress from the Fourth District. ROGERS beats HARRIS about 900 votes. BEACH, Conservative, is elected over SCOTT, Republican, in the Sixth District. HARPER, Conservative, is doubtless elected over JONES, Republican, in the Seventh District. Both Houses of the Legislature will be largely Democratic; some claim a two-thirds majority in each House.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 6.—Returns enough have been received to settle the fact that the Conservatives carry both Houses of the Legislature by decisive majorities. They also carry the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Congressional Districts, which makes the delegation stand five Conservatives and two Republicans. In the Third District, WADDEL, Conservative, is undoubtedly elected, though there are yet two counties to hear from. Careful estimates fix his majority at 375. It is conceded that SKEPP, the Conservative candidate for Attorney-General, carries the State.

THE FAR WEST.

The Helena Mail-Coach Again Robbed—Large Amount of Treasure Stolen—The Kansas Pacific Railway Nearly Finished—Affairs in Colorado.

CORINNE, Aug. 5.—The coach from Helena was attacked by road agents at Little Dry Creek, eleven miles this side of Pleasant Valley, Idaho, between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning. Three men were in sight, and it is thought others were in reserve. Three Chinamen passengers were robbed of $4,200, and the treasure box was taken, and it is supposed from the weight of the boxes that they contained between five and six thousand dollars. The Company offers $1,000 reward for each robber captured, dead or alive, and for the treasure one-fourth of the amount recovered.

DENVER, Colorado, Aug. 5.—Five and a quarter miles of track were laid, yesterday, on the Kansas Pacific gap, to complete the road to Denver—only thirty-eight miles. It is expected that the last rail will be laid next week. ....The city is overrun with desperate characters, and garroting is an almost nightly occurrence....Business of all kinds is very good at Denver....The Pacific Railroad lands sold up to Aug. 1 foot up to 22,202 acres; sold for $85,116, on which was received $47,055. The average price was $4 per acre....Reports from Park Lake, Summit, Boulder, and other mining counties are quite favorable.

The Salt Lake City Election—Voting by the Mormon Women.

SALT LAKE, Utah Territory, Aug. 6.—The election passed off quietly. Partial returns indicate 2,000 votes for Gen. MAXWELL, the opposition candidate. The Mormon women generally voted. The entire vote of this city is above 4,000. The Mormon family with whom MAXWELL has boarded for a year, have turned him off under positive orders from the Church, because of his part in the election.

CASUALTIES.

Boiler Explosion on a Lake Tug-Boat—Three Men Killed—A Ship Burned at Sea—The Crew Saved—Another Railway Casualty in New-Jersey—Fatal Gunning Accident.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The tug *Tornado* exploded her boiler at 3 o'clock this morning, four miles up the lake and one and a half miles from the shore. Capt. W. H. MANWARRING, MOREY ATCHISON, engineer, and ZEBULON STONE, a deck-hand, were lost. The tug was valued at $12,000; no insurance.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—The ship *Levanter*, Capt. BURROWS, from London for Boston, with a general cargo of merchandise, was destroyed by fire on July 26, near the Grand Banks. After three days of unsuccessful effort to subdue the flames, all hands left the vessel in the boats, and were subsequently picked up by a fishing schooner and landed at Marblehead yesterday. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The *Levanter* was built at Newcastle in 1857, registered 1,232 tons, and was owned by Mr. GLEASON. The vessel and cargo were mostly insured in Boston. There was $30,000 insurance on the vessel, as follows: Hide and Leather, $7,500, and another Boston office, (name unknown,) $5,000; American, of Providence, $5,000; Oriental, of New-York, $5,000; Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, $7,500....JAMES DENTON, a boy thirteen years old, who lived on First-street, Charlestown, while out gunning, yesterday afternoon, was accidentally shot by his companion. The contents of the gun—a heavy charge of buckshot—struck DENTON, cutting off the entire back of his head. He died instantly. The father of the lad died three weeks ago.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—WILLIAM P. MYERS, residing at Haddonfield, N. J., was today driving near Camden, where the West Jersey Railroad crosses. His horse became frightened, dashed on to the track, and was struck by the locomotive, killing Mr. MYERS instantly.

WASHINGTON.

Favorable Reports from the Indian Country—Progress of the Census—The Troubles of the City Government—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Advices from Wyoming and other portions of the disturbed Indian districts have been received at the Interior Department. They all indicate a complete cessation of hostilities. Notice has been sent to all agencies of the action of Congress in making full appropriations to carry out the treaty stipulations, and it is believed that all the tribes which have been contemplating war, and those engaged in actual hostilities, will settle down quietly in their camps. The purchase and forwarding of goods is going on as rapidly as possible.

THE CENSUS.

The Census Office now has about 175 clerks at work, but in the course of a month the number will be increased to 300. Gen. WALKER is getting partial returns from the census wherever possible, so as to avoid the inevitable rush of a few weeks later as much as he can. He thinks work through the country is progressing reasonably well, and he hopes that few of the population tables will be delayed after the 1st of September.

WASHINGTON CITY TROUBLES.

The City authorities are getting ready to settle the indebtedness created by the late Bowen administration. A commission has been at work for nearly two months in ascertaining the amount of bills, and it finds about $900,000. An Auditor and Controller have been appointed, and on Monday they will begin issuing certificates of indebtedness in payment of bills, and the new loan of $200,000, authorized by Congress just prior to adjournment, will soon be on the market.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The mutilated bank notes burned during the week ending today, amounted to $345,000, making the total amount burned, $26,666,338 The bank currency issued for bills destroyed was $238,235, making the total issued therefor $26,223,170, and leaving a balance of $443,168 due for mutilated notes. Bank circulation outstanding this date, $299,437,049. The amount of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for national banks, reported today, was as follows: For circulating notes, $342,017,550; deposits of public moneys, $16,366,500; total, $358,384,050.

Shipments for the Week ending today.

To the Assistant-Treasurers, depositaries, and national banks, notes	$1,520,591
Fractional currency	513,114
Receipts of fractional currency from the printers	767,500
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	753,500

Currency balance today, $39,103,662; coin balance, $105,000,000; including in gold certificates, $38,249,000; receipts from internal revenue today, $915,728; for the fiscal year to date, $27,605,623.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS LAW.

Hundreds of applications are making to the Attorney General's Office for copies of the law guaranteeing the rights of all citizens of the United States to vote. The applications come from all sections of the country. The Attorney-General could not possibly supply the demand, and beyond those sent to United States Marshals, Commissioners, and others, for official use, cannot undertake to distribute copies of the law. Many applications have also been made for copies of the law amending the Naturalization act, passed during the last session of Congress.

REVENUE DECISION.

Commissioner DELANO decides, in a case where twelve gallons of spirits had been put into a barrel of blackberries, there was no reason for the barrel being afterwards gauged and stamped, as in the case of rectified spirits; taking the ground, that in such an instance the intention was to preserve the blackberries and not to manufacture spirits.

THE NEW BANK CIRCULATION.

Under act of Congress, approved July 12, 1870, incrasing the volume of national bank circulation $54,000,000, the Controller of the Currency up to this date, has awarded to banks in the States entitled thereto, $1,827,830. The amount issued thus far upon this award, is only $152,600, but the balance will be ready to issue about the 1st of September. The banks that have secured the additional circulation, were all organized before the passage of the law authorizing the increase.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has re-appointed JNO. KENSLER, Post-master at Connorsville, Ind., and D. L. HYDE, Post-master at Dunkirk, N. Y., vice PATTERSON.

PERSONAL.

CLINTON RICE, Counsel of the Haytian Legation in the United States, contradicts the statement made in several papers recently, that ALBERGA, who was arrested by DOWNING and others for frauds, in connection with the Haytian trade, is a brother-in-law of Mr. PRESTON, the Haytian Minister. He is in nowise connected with that gentleman, or any member of his family.

The Buffalo Race Meeting—Entries for the Double-Team Race.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—The entries for the double-team race at the Buffalo Park meeting closed to-night. BUDD DOBLE names *Jessie Wells* and *Darkness*; JNO. LOVETT names *Henry* and *Purity*; NORRIS HOLCOMBE names *Honest Allen* and *Lucy*. These entries are considered by all as the best double-team entries ever made on any track. Visitors are pouring in by every train. The excitement over the races of next week is at fever heat.

The Pacific Coast—Destruction of Snow-Sheds on the Pacific Railway—Loss, $50,000—Crime in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—About a mile and a half of the snow-shed on the Central Pacific Railroad, between Summit and Truckee, was destroyed by fire last night. Trains will probably not pass before Monday. The passengers are transferred across the break. The loss is over $50,000....The Coroner's annual report records 452 cases, including twenty-two murders, fifty-seven suicides, and seventy-four accidents.

Singular Death from Lightning—A Man Struck while in Bed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—WILLIAM H. HANNA, a prominent lawyer at Bloomington, Ill., was instantly killed last night by a stroke of lightning while in bed. His wife, lying by his side, was seriously stunned, but recovered, to find her husband dead.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—The Old Colony and Newport Railroad Corporation have purchased the Granite Railroad in Quincy, and will connect it with the main line. It is the oldest railroad in the country, and has always been operated by horse power.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 6.—A fire occurred here thir morning, which destroyed the four-story brick building ALBERT KROEGER, on Central-avenue. The building was occupied by ROHMANN & BROTHERS, manufactures of furniture, and STROYER & Co., manufacturers of sealling-wax. The damage to the building is $10,000, and is insured for $4,000 in thecity. The other losses are from $15,000 to $20,000; no insurance.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—The number of deaths reported this week were forty-two less than the number reported last.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church in this place was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday night. It is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. The loss is about $3,500; insurance, $1,000. But little of the furniture was saved.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The annual encampment of the Twenty-eighth Brigade of the National Guard will begin here on the 25th of August and end Sept. 1.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

The Time of its Occurrence Fixed—A Neighbor Found who Heard the Sounds—The Inquest.

The interest in the NATHAN murder has not abated one whit since the sad event occurred. Every day brings forth some new fact or some new theory, but the murder so far has not been fastened upon any particular man or men. The detectives are very close-mouthed, and any information they give is doled out in dribblets and unintentionally. The latest development is in effect that on the fatal morning of Friday, July 29, about 2 o'clock, Dr. and Mrs. PECKHAM, who reside on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, heard three distinct sounds, which are now believed to have been connected with the murder. The first sound was heavy and muffled, and appeared as if produced by a body falling on a carpeted floor. This aroused Mrs. PECKHAM, who called her husband and remarked to him that there was somebody in their house. Dr. PECKHAM then listened attentively and went to his window, which looks out on the side windows of the Nathan house, and in a few minutes he heard another and another sound, slightly muffled, but still sharper than that previously heard by Mrs. PECKHAM. The Doctor became convinced that the noise emanated from the Nathan mansion and so informed Mrs. PECKHAM. After a while all was still again and Dr. and Mrs. PECKHAM retired but were unable to sleep soundly.

When the murder was announced later in the morning, Dr. PECKHAM, as we are informed, visited the scene and viewed the body, and adopted a theory of his own, which has not been heretofore published. It is, that the burglar, whoever he was, had been trying to open the safe, and the noise had awaked Mr. NATHAN, who was a very light sleeper, and that he sprang out of bed to see who it was, but before he could utter a sound or satisfy himself he received a blow of this iron "dog" which stunned him and fractured his skull. Pausing just long enough to drag the body from the library into the bedroom, he then completed his bloody deed, and then returned to rob the safe. In the act of dragging the old gentleman from one room to another, it is supposed that Mr. NATHAN caught the murderer by the wrist or arm with his left hand, and to free himself the murderer broke that hand completely across, and then repeated the two strokes on the head, which Doctor and Mrs. PECKHAM heard. The above operation would also account for the difference in time that appeared to exist between the first heavy sound and the other two lighter and more rapid sounds.

There is a deeper mystery connected with this theory than with any yet put forth. The vacant space between the rear wall of Dr. PECKHAM's house and the side wall of the Nathan residence is not more than twenty or twenty-five feet, and the attention of two persons thus aroused, as were Dr. and Mrs. PECKHAM, would most likely have enabled them to hear the shutting of the front door if the murderer had gone out that way and shut the door after him, as he must have done it Officer MANGAM is correct in saying that at 4½ A. M. he tried it and found it fastened.

The inquest, which is to be continued to-morrow, will probably develop some new facts, which the public are anxiously waiting for, and hoping that the murderer may be arrested, and punished as his crime deserves, "for," said a gentleman to one of our reporters last night, "if this crime goes unpunished, no man is safe unless a beggar."

THE INVESTIGATION.

From the New-York Leader, Aug. 6.

Several newspapers express regret that the Coroner's inquisition does not proceed. We think it would be better if there were no one at all. Coroners' inquisitions evolve no set of useful facts either in London, Liverpool, Boston, or New-York. Inquisitions are usually held at a time when witnesses are hot and eager with excitement. Then, also, there is no boundary to the inquiry of the Coroner's jurors. They weave a tangled web of hearsay and good evidence, relevant and irrelevant matter. They confound surmises and suppositions with facts. The testimony is generally tedious and long drawn out, and often serves really to protect the criminal. We have heard the District-Attorney who tried Mrs. BURDELL say that had it not been for the muddling of the Coroner's jury he could have convicted her. We mean by this no reflection at all upon the Coroners. But a Coroner cannot always direct his jury into proper channels of inquiry. All sorts of people are called—all sorts of theories tried. We would amend the statutes, so as to confine a Coroner's inquiry simply to scientific and legal purposes, for record in ascertaining the cause of death. We would have the circumstances attending a death by criminal means investigated by a board of magistrates, or judges, assisted by the District Attorney, and in which the rules of evidence should be strictly observed. Upon the occurrence of any great crime, the place should be immediately taken possession of by some judicial officer, who should put his seal on everything. Meanwhile, (the law continuing as it is,) we would have the Grand Jury and the District Attorney quietly and privately examine into the matter through next week. In the Grand Jury room many things can be inquired into which cannot easily be set before a Police Court or a Coroner's investigation. This is the very object of the Grand Jury as a private assembly. Of course, the Grand Jury is often an engine of opppression; but it is oftener a tribunal for the great promotion of public justice.

We have called the Nathan murder a mystery. And it strikes us that some of the principal features which make up the mystery are these: When the policeman entered he found the front shutters open and the gas fully burning. There was only a glass door between Mr. NATHAN's room and the housekeeper's. The weapon found is almost as odd in such connection as would be the boomerang of the Australian. If a sneak-thief murdered, he was a very bold one to remain in a house in which he must have known that four men were sleeping. If it was a professional burglar, it was very odd that he should have omitted an examination of the house, and have passed by the closet in which was deposited a safe containing four or five thousand dollars' worth of silver, which no one watched, in order to open one close to a sleeper. It was extraordinary that the drawer of the safe should have been found on the bed. It was extraordinary that Mr. NATHAN should have been so fearfully battered, and should have exhibited wounds that look like those inflicted by hate or frenzy. It was a strange thing to steal a medal containing inscriptions, and of slight mercantile value.

We still adhere to the opinion expressed last week, that despite the enormous rewards offered, and the fact that at least a thousand people are now specially engaged in ingeniously following out pet theories affecting the murderer, he will remain undiscovered—like the woman who shot CORLIES, or the woman who shot LUTENER, or the unknown who killed Porter JOYCE, or the hundred common murderers who have killed as many men in years past and thrown them off the docks, or the man who shot the policeman in Twenty-fourth-street, near Sixth-avenue, some time since.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following letter, from the eldest son of Mr. NATHAN, was read before the assembled members of the Stock Exchange, on Friday morning:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1870.

B. Ogden White, Esq., Secretary New-York Stock Exchange:

MY DEAR SIR: My mother has been informed of the action of the New-York Stock Exchange, both as regards its prompt offer of a large reward for the detection of the miscreant who murdered my father, and the resolutions of respect to his memory, of which you furnished a copy in your favor addressed to her of the 30th ult.

She and all her children are deeply grateful for the kind and generous interest the Exchange has manifested, and for the expression it has given to the sentiments its members entertain for my father and his character, and which we are all well aware are shared by every one who knew him.

Our great affliction disables us from attempting to make acknowledgments in fitting terms, but for myself, and in the name of, and by request of my mother and all my brothers and sisters, I desire to return grateful thanks to the members of the Exchange for their great kindness. Very truly yours,

H. H. NATHAN.

Hon. Horace Greeley for Governor.

The Brooklyn *Union* of yesterday drinks to the health of Hon. HORACE GREELEY, and nominates him for the next Governor of the State of New-York. After declaring him to be the most fitting candidate, the editor goes on to say: "But a bird in the air has flown into our office window, bearing tidings that all the prophetic indications point to HORACE GREELEY for Governor, and, perhaps, DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN for Lieutenant-Governor."

The Drouth in New-England—Its Effects on the Crops—A Trying Season for the Farmers.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug 5.

Our New-England exchanges bear unvarying testimony to the severity of the drouth. The sun has withheld its unrelenting rays from no State east of the Hudson, but has distributed them with merciless impartiality. The numerous rivers and lakes of Maine have not been able to irrigate her parched soil, and her pines bow before the heat which they ought to defy. Even the mountains of New Hampshire have poorly rewarded the tourist. The dwellers on the highest peaks look to the mercury in despair, while from the glens and vales, which are usually swept by the coolest breezes, and washed by the coolest streams, come stories of streams that have ceased to run, and of breezes hot with the air of the south. Vermont, whose very name is significant of perennial freshness, of fields that never fade, of flowers that never wither, is resigned to a dispensation for which her antiquaries can find no parallel in their records or their recollection. Massachusetts has not escaped; from all parts of the State we hear of wasted meadows, of dying crops, of disheartened farmers. Streams which have never failed before have been sucked up by the remorseless sun or absorbed by the thirsty earth, and their gravelly beds repel the cattle which have been wont to quench their thirst from the banks. The rich valley through which the Connecticut finds its way to the sea and the coast of Rhode Island, swept by the winds of the ocean, have no report but of excessive heat and prostrated crops. Connecticut is visited with a premature Autumn—with fading and falling leaves, early but inferior fruit, and all the signs of coming Winter. The crops have, of course, badly suffered from the intense heat and drouth. Corn, of all our cereals, is best able to withstand the heat of the sun, and in dry seasons it is the farmer's last refuge. It succombs only to an intense and long-continued heat. This season it struggled vigorously against the powers of nature, but reports from all sections show that it has been but partially successful, and unless the drouth be soon relieved, it may be nearly destroyed. In some portions of Massachusetts the farmers are apprehensive that they may not save enough to keep their cattle through the Winter. Connecticut reports that the corn is rapidly dying in the southern counties, while along the Massachusetts boundary it looks a little more promising. The returns from the grain fields are quite meagre, and the contradictory estimates of the agricultural department seem to show that the crop, especially wheat, will be very light, but of fair quality. The yield of the hay crop is fixed at about twenty-five per cent. below the average mark, though in some sections it will not reach this. Great alarm is felt for the potatoes. Those which were planted on moist ground will be saved, though in a damaged state; but those planted in dry places are so sickly and stunted in growth as to be almost worthless. The tobacco in the Connecticut valley is doing very poorly, and only a partial and inferior crop will be realized. It is as yet too early to predict the fate of the fruit. It is possible that it is not sufficiently advanced to suffer from the drouth, to the extent, at least, that cereal and root products suffer; but the indications are that the apples will be small and inferior, even though the quantity be as large as usual. It is evident from the above account, which we believe to be unexaggerated and correct, that the farmers of New-England will long remember the season of 1870. The dweller in the city little appreciates the intense solicitude with which the husbandman sighs and waits for rain. The former suffers personal discomfort, distressing and painful it may be, but it leaves no permanent injury of any kind. But to the farmer, whose growing crops are his capital, a long, hot, dry season means the loss of a year's work and the overthrow of his hopes for the Winter.

Another Torrid Day—Casualities from the Effects of the Heat.

Yesterday proved to be a very hot and unpleasant day, although the recent terrible experience of our citizens caused them not to feel the heat so much as they would have done if yesterday had been the opening day of the heated term. The thermometer was frequently consulted, however, and the rise and fall of the mercury was a matter of interest to pedestrians.

Naturally enough there were some casualties during the day, and the following sudden deaths were reported:

SAMUEL H. COHEN, aged six months, at No. 858 Third-avenue.

THOMAS CLARK, an infant, at No. 19 Cherry-street.

MOSES COHEN, aged nine months, at No. 878 Third-avenue.

JOHN HANDY, aged twenty-five, of North Moore and Greenwich streets, fell in a fit in Vesey-street, and was sent home.

JOHN PARSON, aged twenty-three, of No. 61 Ridge-street, was found in Attorney-street, suffering from the heat, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

MICHAEL DONOHUE was sun-stricken in Cherry-street, and having no home, was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

MICHAEL CORCORAN, aged forty, of Thirty-fourth-street and First-avenue, was found in Third-avenue suffering from congestion of the brain, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

JOHN MARTIN, aged twenty-seven, and a native of Ireland, of No. 297 Mott-street, was found in Cherry-street suffering from the heat, and was taken home by friends.

EDWARD HAMLIN, of No. 358 Washington-street, killed a mad dog in Broadway, near Wall-street.

CHARLES DOLMAN, aged forty-five, and a homeless German, was found sick in South-street, and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Music in the Public Squares.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Mt. Morris-square on Monday, the 8th inst., from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.	
1. March—"Commander"	Schwaboda
2. Overture—"Enchanting Glance"	Lobe
3. Air—"Non Ever"	Matei
4. Polka—"La Belle Fleurette"	W. V. Demorest
PART II.	
5. Grand Selection—"Fra Diavolo"	Auber
6. Galop—"Im Strudel"	Parlow
7. "National Overture"	Coate
8. Mazurka—"Champètre"	Strauss
PART III.	
9. Overture—"Guy Mannering"	Bishop
10. Waltz—"Weib und Gesang"	Strauss
11. Air—"I Think of Thee"	Abt
12. March—"Genevieve"	Offenbach
Popular Airs.	

Musical entertainments will also be given on Tuesday in Tompkins-square, on Wednesday in Washington-square, on Thursday in Madison-square, and on Friday at the Battery from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M., should the weather be fine.

The Brooklyn Churches.

Nearly all the city pastors are now absent rusticating. Rev. Dr. DURYEA is a notable exception. He is supplying his own pulpit Sabbath mornings. Rev. Dr. STORRS and family are at Manchester, Vermont. Rev. Dr. SEAVER is at Rutland, Vermont. Dr. EDDY is expected about the third Sabbath of this month. His pulpit is supplied for two Sabbaths by Rev. Mr. DANA, of Norwich. Cincinnati. Mr. DANA is a native of Brooklyn, and was formerly a member of the Church of the Pilgrims, and also of its Sabbath-school. He is now pastor of one of the most prominent of Connecticut churches. The congregations of Drs. STORRS and SEAVER unite with Dr. EDDY's for the month of August. Dr. BALLARD, of Detroit, preaches for Mr. BEECHER. President GULLIVER, of Knox College, Illinois, is supplying Dr. BUDDINGTON's pulpit.

Emigration Statistics.

The number of arrivals of emigrants during the week ending yesterday was unusually small, being 2,631. The following is a list of the vessels on which they came: Bark *Carib*, St. Croix, 8; brig *Assistant*, Panahala, 1; steam-ship *Parana*, London, 260; ship *Plymouth Rock*, London, 40; steamer *Hammonia*, Hamburg, 591; steamer *Minnesota*, Liverpool, 740; steamer *Tybee*, San Domingo, 54; steamer *City of London*, Liverpool, 708; steamer *Russia*, Liverpool, 225; steamer *England*, Liverpool, 712; steamer *Tyrian*, Glasgow, 1; steamer *Sidonian*, Glasgow, 193; bark *Johanne Maria*, Bremen, 98.

Fires Last Night.

A fire occurred last night at No. 117 Fulton-street, occupied by the Devoe Oil Company, when a damage of $1,000 was occasioned to the stock, and $500 to building.

An incendiary fire occurred late last night in the *Journal of Commerce* building, No. 76 Beaver-street, when some paper and matting on the third floor was set on fire by some unknown person. The flames were extinguished by the Police.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

GREEN APPLES.

Pull down the bough, Bob! Isn't this fun?
Now give it a shake, and—there goes one!
Now put your thumb up to the other and see
If it isn't as mellow as can be.
    I know by the stripe
    It must be ripe!
That's one apiece for you and me.

Green, are they? Well, no matter for that,
Sit down on the grass, and we'll have a chat,
And I'll tell you what old Parson Bute
Said, last Sunday, of unripe fruit.
    "Life," says he,
    "Is a beautiful tree,
Heavily laden with beautiful fruit.

For the youth there's love, just streaked with red,
And great joys hanging just over his head;
Happiness, honor and great estate,
For those who patiently work and wait;
    Blessing," said he,
    "Of every degree,
Ripening early and ripening late.

Take them in season, pluck and eat,
And the fruit is wholesome, the fruit is sweet:
But, oh, my friend!" Here he gave a rap
On his desk, like a regular thunder-clap,
    And made such a bang,
    Old Deacon Lang
Woke up out of his Sunday nap.

"Green fruit," he said, "God would not bless:
But half life's sorrow and bitterness,
Half the evil, and ache and crime,
Came from tasting before their time,
    The fruits Heaven sent."
    Then on he went,
To his fourthly and fifthly—wasn't it prime?

But, I say, Bob, we fellows don't care
So much for a mouthful of apple or pear:
But what we like is the fun of the thing,
When the fresh winds blow and the hangbirds bring
    Home grubs and sing
    To their young ones a-swing
In their basket nest, tied up by its string.

I like apples in various ways;
They're first-rate roasted before the blaze
Of a winter's fire; and, oh, my eyes,
Aren't they nice, though, made into pies!
    I scarce ever saw
    One, cooked or raw,
That wasn't good for a boy of my size.

But shake your fruit from the orchard tree,
To the tune of the brook and the hum of the bee,
And the chipmonks chirping every minute,
And the clear, sweet note of the gay little linnet,
    And the grass and the flowers
    And the long Summer hours,
And the flavor of sun and breeze are in it.

But this is a hard one! Why didn't we
Leave them another week on the tree?
Is yours as bitter? Give us a bite,
The pulp is tough, and the seeds are white,
    And the taste of it puckers
    My mouth like a sucker's!
I vow, I believe the old parson was right!

A SPANISH ADVENTURE.

It was one of those clear, bright Winter nights known only to those who have visited the southern shores of Spain, that a merry party of young men sat, after dinner, in their mess-room in Gibraltar. They belonged to one of our most distinguished regiments, whose gallantry in the field had won them a reputation they well deserved.

Spain at that time was infested by a large and powerful band of highway robbers, their chief being the celebrated José Maria, whose presence struck terror into the hearts of all those who, either for pleasure or business, had to travel through Andalusia. Rumors had just reached Gibraltar of a daring attack made by José's band on the travelers in the diligence between Malaga and Granada, who, in spite of having a strong body of mounted carabineros to escort them, had fared very badly in the encounter.

"I should be very sorry," said Major Clarke, "to have to travel through Spain at present; for I am sure this troop of José Maria's would surround the whole of our regiment, and strip us of all we possess, before we can get through the mountain passes."

"I would not attempt it for a thousand pounds," answered Captain Leicester; "for I am certain that fellow Jose would hang you on the first tree if he found nothing to plunder; and if he discovered you were a British officer belonging to this garrison, would keep you a close prisoner till you were ransomed."

Every one present had his say; some thought they might escape the great chief; others were ready to bet any odds against him.

In the midst of all this conversation, one of the captains of the regiment, who had as yet not given his opinion, quietly stated he would take short odds that he would start in three days, should he be able to obtain leave of absence, and ride alone from Gibraltar to Madrid, without being robbed, hanged, or otherwise ill-treated by José Maria or his band.

"Done!" says one voice; "Done!" says another: and so on, till my old friend found himself beset on all sides by youngsters anxious to lay him any odds.

"I think, Turner, you are very wrong," said Major Clarke, "to undertake so foolish and dangerous an expedition, for although you can speak French, you do not know a word of Spanish; and remember, your bet is to go alone, so you cannot even have the advantage of a 'Rock scorpion' who understands English, as your guide. My friend, Mr. Powell, says you will never accomplish it."

All eyes turned toward Mr. Powell, a Gibraltar merchant, that evening a guest of Major Clarke, and whose experience made every one anxious to hear his opinion on the subject.

"I should strongly recommend you, Capt. Turner," said Mr. Powell, "not to undertake the journey. The Major says you neither speak the language nor know the country; and at present, I am told, the whole of Andalusia is infested by these robbers; therefore you are more than likely to fall into their hands, as José himself is in this neighborhood. Annul the bets at once, and do not apply for leave. I am sure you will to-morrow be heartily glad to have taken my advice."

"No," said the quiet Capt. Turner; "when I once make up my mind to a thing, I like to carry it out. Besides, we have always heard that the said José Maria is a fine, noble fellow, who has in his rough way done so many generous acts, that I should not mind making his acquaintance, even at the risk of having to walk all the way home to Gibraltar, supposing they should take a fancy to my horse, which is not a very good one. I bought the animal a short time since at St. Roque, and certainly gave very little for him."

Offers were made to scratch all the bets; but nothing would do, for Capt. Turner had made up his mind to go, and go he would.

The rest of the evening was spent in the ante-room, some officers playing whist, others a round game. None were absent save the gallant Capt. Turner, who went off to write his application for leave of absence, and make what little preparations were necessary for a two months' journey in Spain, where a man's whole kit is stowed away in two saddle-bags slung on each side of his horse. The following afternoon saw Capt. Turner's name in garrison orders as having obtained leave of absence to visit Spain.

The next morning, a few minutes after gun-fire, Capt. Turner, and three brother officers anxious to give him a *pas de conduite*, were seen riding through the beautiful Alameda Gardens, full even at that time of the year of sweet scented geraniums. Their passing through the main street did not attract much notice at that early hour of the morning; and with the exception of an occasional shouldering of arms by some sentry of their own regiment, the four horsemen might have said they had left Gibraltar without meeting a human being.

When they had gone through all the gates, and were fairly on the neutral ground, with the Queen of Spain's chair staring them in the face, the three friends again endeavored to dissuade Capt. Turner from undertaking the journey; but nothing they said had any effect, and after escorting him about two miles along the eastern coast, they parted, wishing him all possible success and a happy return home. It would be needless to follow our enterprising traveler along that beautiful coast till he reached Malaga, at which place he arrived safely, having preferred that route to the unknown (to him, at least) short cut through the cork-woods, the mountain passes of Ronda, and so on to Cordova, where you meet the great "Camino Real," or Royal Road, which goes from Seville to Madrid.

Capt. Turner having sufficient time before him was not going to make a toil of pleasure, and therefore determined to remain en route wherever he pleased, and accordingly decided on spending two days in Malaga.

On the second morning after his arrival Capt. Turner started for Grenada; and after an early breakfast and sundry inquiries from *el mozo*, or waiter, who could speak a little English, (of which he was very proud,) as to which gate he was to leave the town by to get on the high road to Grenada, he fairly got under weigh, and it was not long ere he found himself ascending that beautiful hill from which you get the first glimpse of the Sierra Nevada.

With the exception of a few lines of mules laden with wood or sand, our traveler encountered nothing to intimidate him, or cause him to regret having left his comfortable quarters in Gibraltar.

When he reached what was then called "La Venta Nueva," or New Inn, he found sitting in the large kitchen a group of very suspicious-looking men. On his entrance they ceased talking and singing; and turning to examine the intruder from head to foot, asked him several questions in Spanish, which he was not able to answer.

The landlord began laying a small white tablecloth at the end of the long table nearest the fire, and making signs with his hands and mouth soon understood that the newcomer would like something to eat. Capt. Turner, with the aid of a vocabulary, informed his host that he not only wanted *una comida* (a dinner) but *una cama* (a bed) as well.

This piece of news seemed to give general satisfaction: and the moment they found he could manage to say a few words in Spanish, they surrounded him, and a volley of questions ensued, as to where he came from, where he was going, &c. The dinner, which in those small inns consists always of the *olla podrida*, is ready at a moment's notice, never being moved from the left-hand side of the large chimney-piece, where, as nothing but wood is burnt and the ashes seldom taken away, it always retains a certain degree of heat. The meal being over, the curiosity of the audience subsided, and the singing and jabbering recommenced. Capt. Turner, lighting his cigar, strolled out to see how his horse had fared; and after a short walk up the road, to look at the beautiful valley on the right, where in Autumn the vines groan under the weight of enormous bunches of Muscatel grapes, which in those days were often left to rot on the ground, he retraced his steps, and, after requesting to be called very early, retired to rest.

The following morning at sunrise our traveler was in the saddle once more; and as he had been informed in Malaga by the British Consul that the road from thence to Grenada, though the most picturesque, was by far the most dangerous, he determined to keep a sharp look-out on all sides.

No one was to be seen about that morning, save a few peasants going to their work, and he began to believe that there was not a word of truth in all that was said about the dangers of the country; when on reaching that splendid pass which leads you to the first view of the ancient City of Grenada on the opposite mountain, with the beautiful valley, so truly called the Golden Valley, beneath you, he heard a shrill whistle, and a noise above his head like the sound of men running over very uneven ground. His very horse seemed to be aware that danger was near; for pricking up his ears, and turning his head toward that side of the mountain from whence came the sound, he started off of his own accord into that sort of amble so peculiar to his race.

"Be quiet, you old fool! what are you afraid of?" said his master; but still the animal increased his pace till he had got through the pass and was beginning to descend the mountain, and not till then was our friend able to get him into his usual walking pace. Capt. Turner looked on every side and could see no one; but on reaching the next turning down the road he suddenly found, as if by magic, a remarkably handsome Spaniard alongside of him, very well mounted, and dressed according to the fashion of the country, who for a few seconds seemed entirely engrossed by the sight of our lonely traveler and his steed. After the usual morning salute, answered by Capt. Turner with an unmistakable English accent, the Spaniard reined up his horse, and with the usual "*Vaya vm. con Dios*," turned to the rightabout; but before going many yards, sang out at the top of his voice: "*No vale nada*," (Not worth anything.)

A few hours more found our friend in that long, narrow street which leads to Plassa, where the principal hotel in Grenada was then situated; where, after resting himself and ordering his dinner, he strolled out to hear the military band perform in front of the Governor's house.

Grenada is much gayer than most Spanish towns generally are, having several good cafés, a capital theatre, and many other places of public amusement. The next day our friend found there were no less than three English families in the hotel, besides several others residing in the town. Capt. Turner very soon made the acquaintance of two young men staying in the same hotel, who, having been there for some time, volunteered to lionize him all over the place.

They did it to perfection, showing him all the principal rooms in the Alhambra, and, with the aid of an old map they had purchased, described what that beautiful palace must have been before King Ferdinand thought fit to demolish part of it and build stables for his horses.

After a walk through the curious old gardens, and a good look at the tree under which the last of the Moorish kings was slain, the party descended into the town, and after duly inspecting all that was to be seen there, returned to the hotel. Here, again, our friend was advised not to undertake his rash journey; for at the table d'hôte, happening to be seated next to an English lady, the conversation turned on the state of the country, and when she heard of Capt. Turner's intended trip to Madrid, she did all in her power to persuade him not to go further.

Having spent three very pleasant days in Grenada, where for the first time since he left Gibraltar he had heard his native language spoken, Capt. Turner started for the mountainous but picturesque road which leads you to Ciudad Real, over the ridge called the Sierra Morena. It was on the seventeenth day of our friend's departure from Gibraltar that, late in the afternoon, we find him trotting up the above-named mountain, hoping to reach a small roadside inn ere the sun had dipped behind some of the enormous rocks that surrounded him, when he was overtaken by a Spaniard on horseback.

At first Capt. Turner thought it was the same person he had met before reaching Grenada; but on second looks he soon discovered that it was a far higher stamp of man than the one before described.

In dress both were much alike; but the appearance of the latter was so aristocratic, and the way he managed his beautiful black horse, which seemed to understand every word his master said to him, so delighted Capt. Turner, that for a time he was at a loss which to admire most, the man or the horse. Like all Spaniards, who delight in admiration, our new-comer rode on for a few minutes without attending to anything but his horse; and after showing the noble animal off to the greatest advantage, he inquired of our friend where he was going, and finding Spanish was not familiar to him, immediately began the conversation in French.

"I suppose," said the Spaniard, "that you intend spending the night at the little inn yonder, for you would have a very long ride before you could get to the next one; besides, there are so many roads branching off this, that you would not know which to take if you have not traveled this way before."

On arriving at the inn, Capt. Turner remarked how very attentive everybody was to his fellow-companion. It was evident he was no stranger to them all.

"I will see that your horse is well cared for, Señor; and if you have no objection, we will dine together."

This being agreed upon, they both sat down to a very good meal, which, considering the wild part of the country they were in, appeared very much as if some one of importance had been expected. After dinner the conversation turned on Madrid, and after inquiring where he was going, the Spaniard in a joking way remarked he had better look out for José Maria and his band, who were in great force in those parts.

Capt. Turner, either from feelings of great confidence and liking for his new acquaintance, or from a feeling of disgust at every one warning him against the bandit chief, began singing his praises as if he were his best friend; and after repeating the same words he had made use of in the mess-room on the memorable evening when the bets were made, confided to his companion all that had taken place in Gibraltar, and what had induced him to take this trip to Madrid.

The Spaniard seemed greatly amused by all this; and after a couple of hours' chat, during which time a great many of Capt. Turner's cigars had been smoked, they rose to retire to rest.

"I shall be off very early in the morning," said our friend; "and as you seem to like my cigars, pray allow me to offer you a bundle of them."

"Thank you," answered the Spaniard; "they are certainly very good. And now let me offer you something in exchange," and drawing his large Spanish knife from his belt, he cut one of the silver buttons off his jacket. "There," said he, "is a pass for you all through Spain. To-morrow, before you have gone many miles, you will be stopped; but the moment you see the men approaching, show them this button, and not one of them will interfere with you, for I am José Maria."

He then shook hands warmly with Capt. Turner and retired.

The latter could not sleep for several hours, thinking over his strange adventure, and regretting he had not sooner discovered who the stranger was.

The following morning, ere he started, Capt. Turner looked everywhere, hoping to see the great man again, but was forced to take his departure without doing so. A few miles from the inn he found himself overtaken by four men on horseback, who began talking to him in Spanish. Recollecting the button, he took it from his pocket and showed it to them. The effect was magical; three of them immediately took a path leading up the side of the mountain and disappeared; the fourth fell back and accompanied the Captain, but at a respectful distance. The latter now considered himself perfectly safe, but soon found out his mistake; for on coming to a sharp turn in the road, he suddenly found himself surrounded, two men seized his reins, two more laid hold of his saddle-bags, while the others pointed their carbines at him. Luckily for him, before he could get the button out—for he was so taken by surprise that he lost his presence of mind—his mounted escort rode up at full gallop, crying out at the top of his voice, "Button, button! he has a button!" All hands were off at once, and the men retired behind a rock to their hiding-place.

We must now follow Captain Turner to Madrid, the remainder of his journey having been performed without any further adventure, his mounted escort never having left him till within five miles of the capital.

A fortnight after his arrival in Madrid, Captain Turner was induced by some of his friends to go with them to a masked ball, it being Carnival time. They had just done supper when a very handsome woman came up to the table where they were sitting, leaning on the arm of a tall fine-looking man. In a moment the Captain recognized José Maria—for it was he—and, jumping up, was going to greet him, when he was arrested in his movements by a warning gesture from the latter. Shortly after, having conducted the lady to her seat, José approached Captain Turner, and said in a low voice,

"You were once in my power; I am now in yours. If you wish to win your bets, and return in safety to Gibraltar, be silent."

After a pleasant stay in Madrid, Captain Turner thought it time to retrace his steps to Gibraltar, and had not proceeded many miles when he observed a mounted escort following, which never lost sight of him till he was safely landed in Gibraltar.—*Tinsley's Magazine for August.*

STORY OF A LUNATIC.—One of the earliest inmates under restraint as a lunatic was a man in advance of his time as an inventor. This was SOLOMON DE CAUS, to whom the idea of economizing steam as a moving force had presented itself before the Marquis of WORCESTER entertained it.

SOLOMON was a distinguished architect, painter and sculptor, and having executed commissions for the Prince of WALES, son of CHARLES I., and the Elector of Bavaria, he repaired to Paris to interest Cardinal RICHELIEU in the uses to which steam might be turned. The Superintendent of the Finances, MICHEL PARTICELLI, willing to construct a little palace for the beautiful but unprincipled MARION DELORME, gave the commission to SOLOMON, who exhausted all his skill on the little paradise, having become deeply enthralled by the beautiful sorceress who was to inhabit it. He was anxious to make her his wife, but MARION loved liberty too well to consent. Becoming tired of her serious and exacting admirer, she requested one of her influential patrons to have him sent away, or free her from his presence in some manner. An interview of poor SOLOMON with the great man was followed by his imprisonment in the Bicêtre, where banishment from the presence of his enchantress, and the evil treatment of the place, effectualy deprived him of reason. Cardinal RICHELIEU, in consigning him to that terrible asylum, really believed him to be insane.

Some years later Lord EDWARD SOMERSET, Marquis of Worcester, being in Paris, CINQ-MARS, his friend, absent at the time from the city, requested MARION, with whom he was at the time in favor, to do the honors of the city to the English nobleman. One day she took it into her head to bring the guest to the Bicêtre, but was thunderstruck to hear herself called on by name from behind the bars of a cell, and anxiously implored to get liberty for the voice's master. Poor SOLOMON, for he was the unhappy prisoner, enlarged on his discovery, and boasted of the riches and splendor it would procure for her and him if he were only set at liberty. She was for the moment finely shocked, for she had till then supposed that her hapless lover had been merely sent out of the country. She induced the Englishman to leave the place, but the answers she returned to his inquiries made him anxious for an uninterrupted conversation with the poor madman. He spent some hours in his cell, and on his return to the little court of MARION he exclaimed: "Instead of this man being imprisoned, he would have been distinguished by honors and rewards in my country. He is now, however, thoroughly mad. Despair and confinement have made him so. In casting this man into captivity, you have assassinated the greatest genius of the age." Who can say but that the communications of the poor lunatic gave the man of science the first idea of the capabilities of the steam of boiling water?—*The Old Prisons of Paris and their Inmates.*

THE GAME OF LIFE.—The chess-board is the world, the pieces are the phenomena of the universe, the rules of the game are what we call the laws of nature. The player on the other side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always fair, just and patient. But also we know, to our cost, that he never overlooks a mistake or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance. To the man who plays well, the highest stakes are paid, with that sort of overflowing generosity with which the strong shows delight in strength. And one who plays ill is checkmated—without haste, but without remorse. My metaphor will remind some of you of the famous picture in which RETZSCH has depicted Satan playing at chess with a man for his soul. Substitute for the mocking-fiend in that picture a calm, strong angel, who is playing for love, as we say, and would rather lose than win—and I should accept it as an image of human life.—*Lay Sermons, Essays and Reviews, by T. H. Huxley.*

THE HOUSE OF THE RHINOCEROS.—During the heat of the day, the rhinoceros withdraws into the thickest and most retired part of the jungle, where he indulges in his siesta much after the fashion of a fat Berkshire hog. On the outside of the jungle, the hunter will probably perceive an opening well worn by the feet of these animals. If he follows it up, he will find the track gradually getting narrower and narrower the further he penetrates into the jungle. It is rather touchy work, for, as said, the passage not only becomes narrower and narrower, but the sides form an impenetrable wall on either side, from the compact network of the gigantic and formidable creepers that line them. Very little air can penetrate, and the light is very dim, so that great caution is required, for should "rhino" be at home, he will be sure to welcome his visitor with a furious charge, whose chance of avoiding such a reception, by deviating either to the right or left, is infinitesimally small. But let us suppose no such contingency to occur. After proceeding some fifty or sixty yards, the hunter will find himself in the "house" of the rhinoceros, which is always situate in the very densest part of the jungle. The dimensions of the "house" may be twelve or thirteen feet square, by about six in height. Perfect cleanliness rules there; not a particle of dirt will be found in it. Added to this, the rhinoceros has a great idea of comfort—in other words, of being able to enjoy a good scratch. A convenient bough will probably be seen to project in an inviting manner, against which our thick-skinned friend delights to rub himself. As soon as the eyes of the intruder get accustomed to the dim, murky light within, he will have the satisfaction of seeing the impression of the rhinoceros' burly carcass on the alluvial soil, showing the place where last he lay. Had the brute been "at home," and had the visitor's step been noiseless and the wind favorable, he might perchance even have caught a glimpse of him as he lay fast asleep on his side, blowing like a wheezy steam-engine. Occasionally, a smaller chamber is attached to the "house" proper, but whether it be used as a "boudoir" for "madame," or as a nursery for the "children," my acquaintance with the family is not sufficiently intimate to enable me to speak with authority on a topic so interesting. They feed in the early morning and late evening. Their favorite provender appears to be the young shoots and succulent twigs of the trees and shrubs. When the sun has gone down, they repair to the river for a bathe. They approach the water with great caution, from fear of being taken at a disadvantage. When they have ascertained that all is safe, they go in with a mighty rush, and roll and wallow about to their heart's content.—*Chambers's Journal.*

A MORNING AMONG MIRACLES.

The Cambridge Hall, Newman-street, is not a picturesque structure, nor are its internal arrangements suggestive of anything more remarkable than a lugubrious lecturer, with a grievance and a glass of water. I had passed it by many times, with a glance of curiosity at the announcements, in blue letters and black frames, that certain ministers and preachers of independent principles, and unattached, in point of salary, were prepared to impart the newest things in religion and social science to a public who were entreated to make themselves acquainted, as a preliminary, with the "systems" which have prevailed from the Chaldees to COMTE. But the locality became suddenly invested with a new interest, when a friend asked me, in consideration of my rheumatic condition, whether I should like to be cured off-hand and without any expense. And on my promptly replying that such was my earnest desire, counseled me to come along to the Cambridge Hall without delay.

"Something new?" I asked.

"Something quite new."

"Galvanic? Electric? Explosive? Knocking you down? Blowing you up?"

"Nothing of the kind. A miraculous cure. A Mr. NEWTON has come over from America, and he is healing all manner of diseases, particularly obstinate rheumatism. If you don't want to add obstinate incredulity to your ailments, come and see him."

We went, on a warm bright May morning, when Newman-street was having its pavements watered, and its green-grocery transactions were proceeding briskly. The passers-by were numerous, and of the usually incurious class; persons who were bent on getting to their business in the quickest time by the shortest route, and who resented the gathering of a crowd in front of the dingy portal of the Cambridge Hall. It was an unattractive crowd to the ordinary eye, but interesting when one scanned closely its component parts. It was waiting for Mr. NEWTON, known to it variously as "the doctor," "the prophet, and the curer." It included old men, young men, women, girls, street-boys and babies. It was waiting, not too patiently; and it talked, and questioned, and wondered, contradicted itself, waxed wroth with things in general, and hindered the efforts of a policeman, whose ordinary matter-of-fact bearing was tinged with contempt, to keep a clear space on the footpath, for peripatetics who were not in need of healing.

My friend and I were resolved to investigate Mr. NEWTON's performance in a philosophical spirit; so, as the doors were not yet open, we assumed a casual passer-by appearance, and mingled with the crowd, in order to hear the remarks of the people. The greater number looked like expectant patients; they might possibly be accomplices, whose ailments were simulated to favor an imaginary cure. Clustering round the closed door, swarming on the steps, were some scores of women, most of them with babies in their arms, little suffering creatures, with small marred faces, painful to behold; with bleared eyes, or the terrible look of "fits;" with misshapen heads, or distorted limbs; or, in some cases, with only the pinched, wasted features which the few and evil days of a sickly infant bring with them. Leaning against the railings, and collected around an adjacent lamp-post, were a number of men, some with crutches, some with eye-shades, one with a bandaged arm, one terribly deformed, many blind, and three who had the dogged yet fierce expression so common to the dumb. Those three I picked out among the number at a glance. A few paralytics, and one man with a loathsome skin-disease, stood silent, and were, I am convinced, implicit believers. The respectable classes were chiefly represented by spectators; and maid-servants mustered strongly among the believers. They were talking of what they had "heard tell" of Mr. NEWTON. One young girl, a pretty creature with bright eyes and a sweet smile, made a place for me beside her, and told me with delighted alacrity, how she had seen the "prophet" cure a withered arm, and straighten a bent spine, and how she had told him of her poor mother, who was very bad with "pains," and he had desired her to bring her mother to him, and if she only had faith, he should surely heal her.

"Mother can't come," the girl continued: "she hasn't been outside the door these three months; but she has sent me a handkerchief (she had it rolled up tightly in her hand, and peeped at it as she spoke;) and they do say if the doctor holds it in his hand a minute and sends it back to her with his blessing, it will do quite as well."

I was determined to be impartial and philosophical; so, when I found myself thinking: "No doubt it would, quite as well," I promptly checked the impulse. But I watched this young woman, and got as near to her as I could when at length the crowd gained access to the "prophet." This occurred before long, for three gentlemen arrived in a cab, and went into the hall, after having taxed the cabman's charges to an extent of which he did not approve, and which caused him to drive off with a derisive grin.

"He don't think as the prophet's any particular relation to Providence," said a contemplative plasterer, who was looking on, as he smoked a peaceful pipe, to the policeman, who gave a surly assent. The crowd was following the doctor, after a tumultous fashion; and my friend and I got in somehow, but not until the benches—arranged round a square space in front of a kind of stage, furnished with very shabby chairs, much battered tables, and a mildewy reading desk—were crowded with specimens of some of the most distressing ailments which befall poor humanity. On the outer side were the by-standers, very curious, very vehement, and very troublesome to three tall, athletic persons, of Transatlantic aspect, who kept the ranks of the patients unbroken, and whose intonation, gesticulation and persistent fussiness reminded one of Capt. Kedgeby, when he kept on requesting the gentlemen to "clear" at Martin Chuzzlewit's "levee," previous to his departure for the charming City of Eden.

Having struggled into places whence a good view was to be had, we contemplated the prophet while he laid aside his peaked felt hat, pulled down his shirt-sleeves, looked at his hands with a minuteness which was not intelligible, and finally, planting himself on a short and sturdy pair of legs, proceeded to address his audience. Mr. NEWTON is a short man, very powerfully and squarely built, with hands like LONGFELLOW's blacksmith's, a pallid complexion, light eyes, a large, partially bald, well-shaped head, and a face which is sometimes attractive and sometimes repulsive. There is power in the face and there is fanaticism; these attract. But there is a smooth self-love, and also something only to be expressed by the vulgar word "carneying," and these repel. This was, in substance, what he said:

"It is a strange thing to you that a man, like to yourselves, should come across the ocean, to heal your diseases, to give you health, to fill your hearts with gladness, by the breath of his mouth; but it is no strange thing to me. I know who I am, and who it is that has sent me. I have been doing this for, (I think he said,) eleven years, and it is no marvel to me. Nothing is a marvel to one sent by God and appointed to do His work, as I am. It is nothing in me; I am only the vehicle of God's gifts; in His name I come to heal you of all manner of sickness, and all manner of diseases. I come to you from Jesus. He has sent me; He has spoken to me, and has set my heart on fire for love of you. He has given me all power; and as He has given me commandment, even so I do. Come to me in faith, come to me in love, come to me without fear. I have already, in your city, healed 5,000 sick, and I am ready to spend and be spent for you. Come, come, come; ask and ye shall receive, and all without money and without price. Health is from the Lord, and I am from the Lord. Stand back there. You can all see me. You can all hear me; all that are sick can come to me, and I will touch them, and heal them. If there are any of you whom I cannot speak to, never mind; if you but touch my garment, you shall be healed; if you but touch anything my hand or my clothes have touched, you shall be healed. Only believe; or if you believe not my words, believe me for the works' sake, which you see. Without faith, you cannot have healing; with faith, you shall be made whole. And what do I ask in exchange? Not money—not the praise of men. I only ask you to love me. As the Father loves me, and has sent me to you, so do I love you, and I only ask you to love me. There is nothing true but love, there is nothing powerful but love. You must believe that God loves you; and because He loves you, He has sent me to you, and I need only your love to be able to do all you shall ask of me. Come to me, one by one, and I will put my hands upon you, and heal you, and disease shall fly far from you, and you shall return to your homes in joy and thanksgiving, having seen the day of the Lord."

During this address, the faces of the audience were curious to behold. In some, there was fear; in some, stolid, stupid wonder; in many, absolute belief, bewildered delight and eagerness. The latter expression I noticed chiefly in the faces of the women who had sick children in their arms. It was very sad to see them hushing these little wan creatures, and each awaiting her turn with such patience as she could muster. In the front rank were several lame men and boys, a man said to be dumb, (of this case no by-stander could form an opinion,) a nearly blind woman, and a child with a large misshapen head and terribly inflamed eyes. The "prophet" commenced his operations, which were edifyingly simple, though fatiguing, with the lame men. First, he took away his crutch from the foremost, and bade him stand up, (which the poor fellow did with difficulty,) and look at him. Then, throwing surprising intensity into his gaze, he questioned the man rapidly, retailing question and answer to the audience in a coarse voice, with an unpleasant whine in it, and a conventicle tone, which was unprepossessing.

"This gentleman is lame; he has been paralyzed; the injury is here (touching the patient on the right hip;) but I will heal him. Bend down; obey me; trust me. There. (Seizing him by both arms, forcibly bending his back, and bringing him on to his heels.) Now, keep your feet together. (This command was always given, and sometimes obeyed with such difficulty as to cause disrespectful hilarity among the audience.) Rise.—I say to thee thou art healed, my brother. In the name of Jesus of Nazareth, arise and walk! Come; stamp your feet on the ground!—Give you your crutch? Certainly not. What do you want with a crutch? You will never need to use a crutch again!" The man murmured something inaudible, and strove to walk. He succeeded. "Quicker—quicker!" cried the "prophet." "Come, like this!" and he hurried him back and forward within the inclosure; and then hurried him off. In every case the "cured" person was bidden to go home immediately. "There!" exclaimed Mr. NEWTON, "he is cured; he will never suffer more; his strength will return to him—and that all comes of love and faith. Now for the next. Let me see; you are paralyzed from the knee down. (This to an ill-looking lad about twenty.) Well, well; love me, and you will be as strong as ever. All power is given to me to heal diseases." Then came a repetition of the same pantomime; and in this instance the boy, who had limped into the hall on two sticks, his feet dragging with apparent helplessness, actually ran at the operator's command. Case after case of this kind passed through his hands, and in each instance he loudly proclaimed that he had worked a cure; and I looked at him steadily, and believe in my heart that he believed it as much as the poor patients, who went away smiling and grateful. A fanatic, beyond all doubt—my conviction on that point gained strength every moment—but not an impostor; an enthusiast, not a blasphemous liar. His face grew damp and pale; the eyes grew fierce; the mouth worked; and a nervous spasm, like that caused by sharp neuralgic pain, crossed his brow each time he threw out his hands toward a patient and commanded the disease to leave him. "Only love me, only believe in me, and ye shall be healed. I am doing great works in your city; and if you have faith in me I will do greater works than these. Be healed—be happy. Freely I have received, freely I give. Love me, my brother, and God will love you, and the holy angels will love you, and you shall find health to your body and peace to your soul." Then to a trembling woman, from whose poor blinking inflamed eyes he had torn the bandage and the shade: "Away with these things; you will never need them more; only look on me, and love me, and sight will return to you, and you shall behold the beauty of the earth." Then he rubbed her shrinking eyeballs with his fingers, and bade her look up to the skylight, through which the sun was shining. This she did, and I had the testimony of my own eyes to the terribly diseased condition of hers. "There, you can see the sun," he went on, "and you can see me. You love me, don't you? Ah, yes—that is my reward;" and she was sent on her way. Fourteen cases of blindness were 'cured' in a few minutes. Only in one instance did the "prophet" declare his inability to cure. This was in the case of a woman whose eyes had been actually destroyed by an accident. "I can't cure you, but I can relieve you," he said, and touched her forehead with his finger. "Go in peace. Pain! begone from her! Bless you, my sister; you shall never suffer any more." He disposed of scores of cases, and never ceased talking; but in the summary of his discourse which I have given, I think everything is really included—it was all a repetition of the same. At length a dumb man was brought to him, and he bade him try to speak. A gurgle, quite inarticulate, and very inharmonious, was the reply. This was a case of paralysis of the throat, and the "prophet" went at it fiercely. He threw his brawny arms and strong hands out wildly, and clutched the patient by the windpipe, made a motion as though he were tearing something up out of his throat, and commanded him to say "A." "A," croaked the man. Then Mr. NEWTON went at his throat again, knuckling it severely, and causing him to stagger on his legs. Say "Oh!" The man croaked again. "Louder, louder—much louder!" accompanied by more knuckling and shaking. The man complied, and produced something between a very loud croak and a very hoarse roar. "There!" exclaimed the operator, in high delight and profuse perspiration; "this gentleman has not spoken for ten years; you hear him now. Go in peace, my brother, and love your doctor." Then came another dumb case and two or three rheumatic and paralytic cases, in which, in addition to the miracle, Mr. NEWTON recommended hot water and patience. And then occurred an incident which affected me painfully.

Among the crowd, and ceaselessly striving to approach what I may justly call, in revival language, "the anxious benches," I had observed a middle-aged woman, very poorly dressed, but of respectable appearance, and with a pale, worn face, in which one could read eager longing and intense belief. In her arms, his huge misshapen head lurching heavily against her shoulder, was a child of about three years old, quite blind. The mother at length gained access to the sacred space, and stood before the operator, trembling visibly, and with prayer in every line of her face.

"He is blind, Sir, and has water on the brain."

Mr. NEWTON looked at the child, and said abruptly, "I can't cure him. Pass on, pass on!" The woman gave him such a look!—such appeal, such agony of disappointment were in it—but was passed on by the aides; and I watched her inching her way to a distant bench, where she sank down, and rocked the poor child in her arms, in a passion of tears.

"I always know when it is not given me to heal," said the operator. "Come on, come on; time is short. Many of you I need not touch, or speak to you. To such I say, 'Disease, begone! depart! set them free!' Come on, come on."

They came on tumultuously, and were dispatched with ever-increasing celerity. In many instances no disease was visible; but the patient was assured that he or she was healed, asked if all pain had not ceased, if happiness had not replaced it, and commanded to love the doctor, and depart at once. All manner of things were handed to the thaumaturgus, in order that "virtue might go out of him" for the healing of the sick at a distance. "I need not see them; tell me their diseases, assure me of their faith, and they are healed. Here's a man whose sister is in consumption. He wishes me to touch the letter he is sending her; he believes, she believes. I have touched it. Take it; your sister is cured." At this point I looked for my pretty young friend whose mother had "pains," and descried her standing on her toes, and waving the precious handkerchief at the doctor, over the intervening heads. He saw it, had it handed to him, squeezed it up between his damp palms, and returned it to her with an unctuous benediction on the faith which honored Almighty God in him. The girl went away in a rapt ecstacy of belief and hope, not so painful to witness as perhaps one ought to have felt it.

There was so little variety in the miracle-monger's performance, and so much uniformity in his utterances, that by this time we thought we had seen enough to enable us to declare our impartial opinion; and we therefore moved away, leaving Mr. NEWTON, now worked up to a tremendous pitch of excitement, vehemently protesting that love, love, love was his only motive and sole reward; that his mission came by direct and personal revelation from the Creator, and that all who should believe in him should find acceptance in Heaven. Had it been possible to believe that all this was mere foaming, frothing blasphemy, a few minutes of the scene would have exhausted endurance; but our conviction was quite opposed to this view. We did not see a "cure," but we saw many "cases" who believed themselves to be "cured," honestly and implicitly: and I have no more doubt that Mr. NEWTON believes himself an inspired man, the direct ambassador of God, and endowed with this special grace and gift, than I have that the unfortunate lunatic who pays for his delusion by a lifelong imprisonment in an asylum believes he is a throned and crowned monarch, in spite of the testimony of his prison and his keepers.

The only doubt in our minds was whether any result at all had ever ensued on any of his *soi-disant* miracles. A grave and business-like person, who was always watching the proceedings, and who utterly scouted the idea of Mr. NEWTON's power being genuine, solved this doubt by telling us that he had been investigating some of the "cases," following them to their homes, and questioning themselves and their observers. In some instances of paralytic and rheumatic affections, there had been undeniable improvement, though never "cure;" and our informant inclined to the belief that the patients' "nerves" had a good deal to do with it, and the convenient and unintelligible force, mesmerism, a little. We then left the Cambridge Hall, into which a very dirty and uproarious mob was pouring, congratulating ourselves that we had made our visit at an early stage of the poor deluded creature's day's work, and wondering at the force of the passion which had so perverted a man's mind, and endowed him with sufficient strength to endure such an atmosphere, and make such physical exertion, in assertion of an insane pretension, hour after hour, and day after day, in the heat of the Summer.

A week later I chanced to walk up Haverstock Hill at a little after 9 in the morning, and I again saw Mr. NEWTON. The place and the time forbade any suspicion of acting on his part. It was impossible he could have recognized me as one of his audience, and I carefully avoided allowing him or his companion—a tall, uncouth person of melancholy demeanor—to discern that I knew who he was. His appearance on this occasion confirmed me in my opinion that he is not a blasphemous imposter, but an insane fanatic. His short, coarse, ungainly figure was arrayed in ordinary clothing, but did not look ordinary, as he tramped heavily along. It conveyed the effect of absorption in himself; it did not look as if he knew or saw whither he was going. The heavy face was quite pale; the wide, unpleasant, long-lipped mouth was shut, and smiling, with a sleek smile, in which overweening vanity could be easily read; the thick eyelids were studiously cast down, as I perceived at some distance before he met and passed me. The fanatic was as plainly to be discerned in him as in any fakir; and it was a satisfaction to be thoroughly convinced that he merits pity rather than the severe condemnation with which his supposed profanity has been visited.—*Chambers's Journal.*

"THEY SAY."—The expression "They say ——" is most generally used in retailing small bits of scandal. The speaker in effect says "Now, I am not responsible for this, I do not vouch for its truth; but you were speaking just now of Smith. Well, they say ——" and out comes something not altogether to Smith's credit. Observe, the speaker does not wish to give you the unclean thing as from himself; he carries, as it were, a pair of moral tongs, with which he handles the matter, and when he has put down the tongs he says, "I am not dirty." In the majority of instances, however, the phrase is used in sheer forgetfulness, with a desire, it may be, to say something sensational. To this compounded motive we are indebted for racy anecdotes of the sayings and doings of popular and well-known persons. A complete collection of what "They say ——" or of what has been said about CHALMERS, HALL, or SPURGEON, would form a marvelous book. Yea, to collect "sayings" about a number of well-known persons would at one show their untruthfulness, and the real criminality of the practice itself. In illustration of this two anecdotes may be referred to. Dr. MCKNIGHT, the well-known commentator on the Epistles, was very dry and heavy as a preacher. His colleague, Dr. HENRY, (author of a history of England,) possessed a great deal of real humor. On one occasion, on coming to church, Dr. MCKNIGHT (who was to preach) was drenched in a heavy shower of rain. Every means was used in the vestry to make him comfortable, but as the time for the service drew near he became very anxious as to his state, exclaiming, "Ah! I wish that I were dry. D'ye think I'm dry noo?" Dr. HENRY, who was present, patted him on the shoulder and said, "Bide a wee, Doctor, and ye'se be dry eneuch when ye get into the pu'pit." This very anecdote was related many years ago by the late CHARLES MATHEWS of two different ministers; and a learned prebend of St. Paul's has also given it in a lecture on Yorkshire men and manners, as a brief passage of arms between a very wet Wesleyan local preacher and a chapel-keeper, illustrating Yorkshire wit!—*Cassell's Magazine.*

THE CROQUET CURATE.—The sermon is the one thing that embitters this festive young life. Gay, volatile, chatty, he tears himself away from that charming lawn party at the Hall to find his *mauvais quart d'heure*. He knows nothing, he never thinks, and even the most commonplace of discourses asks for a faint pretense of knowledge, a faint effort at thought. There is the impossibility of beginning his sermon. There is the remoter impossibility of ending it. The pen quivers in his idle fingers at the thought of the loud snore from the squire's corner, the rector's sneer, the quiet mockery of the girls who worship him in the croquet ground. But the fingers are still idle. He paces the room, he looks out of the window, he screws himself down again to his table, but nothing comes. There is nothing for it but cram, and to do him justice he crams in a large and unsectarian spirit. He ranges his authorities before him with a disdain of theological bias. A bit out of KEBLE jostles a bit out of SPURGEON, a page of ROBERTSON follows a metaphor from MELVILL. The theology of the croquet curate is, as his rector kindly explains, "mosaic," but the mosaic is put together with an innocent artlessness. There is none of the graceful self-consciousness with which the extemporaneous prophet of the seaside weaves together his cento of quotations. HAYDN wrote sonatas in court dress and ruffles, and the apostle of the "genteels" composes in the softest and most gorgeous of dressing-gowns. Before him is his commonplace book; around are a host of little volumes, in which he dips as a bee dips in flowers. The sentiment of GEORGE SAND, the sublimity of JEAN PAUL the pathos of LITTLE NELL, are all laid under contribution. Theological distinctions are as unknown to Mr. HONEYMAN as to the croquet curate, but he is too much a man of the world to borrow from familiar quarters. Old treatises of German mystics picked up on bookstalls along the Rhine, dusty Puritan diatribes, "golden extracts" from forgotten Fathers, lie side by side with the last discourse of Père FELIX or the newest pamphlet of COLANI. To weave these discordant materials into the bright, indistinct, but never tedious sermon of the Sunday, is the least task of the fashionable preacher. His mirror is before him, but the greater artists of his class need even more than a mirror. One of the most popular of London preachers is said to have furnished his library with a model pulpit, and to have studied the well-known wave of his jeweled hand, the pathetic droop, the winning gesture of irresistible appeal in the wood itself. —*Saturday Review.*

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.—You take up the first volume of the Edinburgh *Review*; run your eye over its title-page and its modest preface, and at once reproduce in your mind's eye, by a sort of enchantment, that scene in Buccleugh Place. There's JEFFREY's plainly-furnished study, fitted up complete for £7 10s. There are his books and papers scattered about on his desk, two or three old briefs, returned unanswered, and ready for the Edinburgh *Review*, containing his first published contribution, on "WHITER's Etymologicon Magnum," and there, round his hearth, are three or four of the most active and powerful intellects in the three kingdoms—BROUGHAM, as yet, perhaps, only half conscious of his gigantic energies, but panting to do something to distinguish himself; SYDNEY SMITH, with his jovial, beaming countenance, and his restless grey eye sparkling with wit, the only man in the group, as he used to boast, with any plausible pretensions to good looks; and HORNER, the knight of the shaggy eyebrows, with the Ten Commandments all written in the lines of his face as legibly as they were on the tables of stone. It was a tempestuous night, and one can still hear the echo of the laugh over SMITH's prediction that they were brewing a far stronger storm in JEFFREY's garret.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

DINNER ETIQUETTE OF THE ARABS.—It is not easy for a European in tight pantaloons, and with straps, to assume the seat on the carpet in Oriental fashion without making a rather ridiculous figure in the course of his descent to the ground, as Gen. DAUMAS found on one occasion when invited to dine by a powerful marabout—SIDI MOHAMMED BENN HAOUA. But the difficulty of tight pantaloons and straps was not the only one experienced by Gen. DAUMAS; at the moment of sitting down, he perceived that at the dinner to which he was invited, there were no seats, no bottles and no glasses—not even a plate or a knife or a spoon. There was no apparatus for dining at all; for the whole race of cutlers and manufacturers of crockery and glass-ware would infallibly have to take to another line of business if the world were to adopt Arab habits.

The dining-table, or rather dining-carpet of leather, the sefra, was laid in the middle of the tent on the ground, and there was nothing whatever thereon, when the guests squatted down on all sides of it, like tailors about to go to work. How was the French general, after having surmounted the difficulty of pantaloons and straps, to eat his dinner? He hit at last upon the plan of observing his neighbors, two venerable gentlemen with white beards, who could not refrain at times from exchanging an ironical smile, which the general interpreted thus: "How will the Infidel get on here?"

The *coussocoussou* then made its appearance in a large wooden platter, and each of the guests plunged the finger and thumb of his right hand into the mess, made a little ball of it, and tossed it into his mouth. The general followed the example of his neighbors. After this dish roast mutton appeared—*kebch mechoui*—which was eaten with the fingers. At the end of the dinner—Arab etiquette requires that guests shall drink but once at the end of the dinner—water and sour milk were passed round in wooden and earthen bowls, and then a water-vessel and black soap were presented for all to wash their hands.

The rules of dinner etiquette of the Arabs may now be set forth. To the person who has finished drinking we must say, "*Sahha*" (health,) or "*Rouak Allah*," (Allah has quenched thy thirst); and the drinker should reply, "*Nedjak Allah*," (Allah preserve thee). "*Allah irrham waldik*." (May God remember the authors of thy days). The grace said before meals is of this form: "In the name of God! O my God, bless what thou givest us to eat; and when it has been consumed, restore it again." Take care always in eating and drinking to use the right hand; in salutations also be careful to do the same thing; the left is used for impure purposes, and only demons eat and drink with the left hand. Eat in a cleanly manner. For this purpose keep your upper moustache cut rigorously to the level of the upper lip, so that it may not slobber like that of the Tartar chief with his *koumyss*. Don't blow upon your food, and when you leave the table say, "I am satisfied; glory be to Allah."

For behavior when seated at the table the Arabs have abundant rules of etiquette, consecrated by the practice of thousands of years; and since good breeding is good breeding all the world over, it is not surprising that such rules are for the most part in strict accordance with our own, modified and added to, of course, by the different conditions of Arab life; one of the first of such modifications being that the guest must not look toward the apartment of the woman. In taking place on the dining carpet, wait till the chiefs and old men are seated. Find fault with nothing; eat of all which is placed on the carpet.

Are you sad at heart? are you perplexed in mind? Conceal it. On both guest and host the duty is incumbent of allowing nothing to interfere with the geniality of the feast. If an Arab has lost his only child on the morning of the day on which he has invited a guest, he will make no alterations in his preparations, but perform the duties of host with undiminished scrupulous exactness, and make no mention of his loss to his guests, who may, if ignorant of his bereavement, retire without a suspicion of his misfortune. Of such an example Gen. DAUMAS was himself a witness, when invited to the tent of the KALIFAA BENN HHAMED. On this occasion, however, a chance arrival made known to the caliph's guests the fact that their host had lost a beautiful daughter in the morning. To all exclamations and condolences the caliph replied, "The affair of God must be accepted with closed eyes; with an affair of men one may endeavor to contend."

Give no orders to the servants, inquire not after any domestic details, don't give any orders about your horses or your followers—that is the affair of the master of the house. You should not even make any remarks about the furniture of your host, or about anything he possesses, nor suggest any alteration in the menu of the dinner. Never put any sweetmeats into your pockets, nor bring children with you who may ask for them. If your host is an aged man and tells you of his infirmities, listen gravely, and take care not to reply, "As for me, every year gives me strength, and day by day I grow more active and strong."

He who receives hospitality ought only to ask for the *kebla*—*i. e.* the point to which he should turn to say his prayers, the direction of Mecca; for he should fail in none of the duties of a true Mussulman, in pursuance of which he must also wash his hands both before and after the repast, and rinse his mouth with care.—*Belgravia.*

SLEEPING IN THE COUNTRY.—One of the pleasantest places in the world in which sleep can visit us is a summer meadow, when the grass is in flower. You nestle down among the tall, pliant green stalks, with a canopy of great white ox-daisies nodding over your head. You lazily watch the big bumble-bee, in his velvet suit of black and orange, bustling about from clover-top to clover-top—a fretful lover, or a testy honey-merchant, whichever he may be, for he will reply to no questions. Presently he will come bouncing at you, as if you were an interloper whom he at once hated and despised; and then he will make off in a sudden rage, as hot and fiery as Blue-Beard. Very soon all sorts of quaint-shaped creatures will one by one appear, and climb up into the golden dishes of the buttercup flowers, or on to the bending grasses, to look at you; little demure beetles will nod their heads and move their antennæ suspiciously; then will follow dainty ladybirds in their gay shells, and stealthy timid insects, who will keep down low in the grass, and peep out at the intruder into their dominion, and pugnacious red ants, who fear nothing. A grasshopper is safe to vault over you acrobatically. A moment after, a white butterfly will career near you, reconnoitering for the hidden fairies; and little blue dragon-flies, with bodies like mere threads of sapphire, will skim past with their gauzy wings, wondering who on earth you are and what you want. Swallows will dart by with a curved flight, which is the poetry of motion. Gusts of wild-rose leaves will scatter over you from the neighboring hedges. All at once, as you lie half asleep, you will remember what it is you are like. Why, of course, you are like Bottom the transformed weaver of Athens, waited on by the fairies. That lark above, almost out of sight in the warm blue air, is, no doubt, Titania herself, singing to you before she descends at twilight and changes her shape and tranforms the creatures that surround you into Peas-blossom, Cobweb, and the rest. They will dance round you, and then kneeling offer you refreshments, dew in acorn-cups and honey in rose-leaves. They will—but gradually the air gets stiller and stiller, a balmy calmness benumbs you, a sumptuous repose—you are asleep. Probably, if you are a family man, the clamor of many children will awake you, and a romping cluster of urchins falling on you will drag you in to tea; or, if you are newly married, even a pleasanter form of awaking may arouse you, and two soft little red lips may press yours, and tell the "lazy, lazy fellow," in half a dozen kisses, that supper is ready.

There is something supremely delightful in the first night of a country visit. Every thing is so quiet. One's ignorance of the place rouses the imagination, and sends it wandering. The sheets are so white, the air so pure; you open the lattice to smell the honeysuckle, and a moth puts out the candle. In the morning the birds greet you with a pleasant welcome; as you paddle across the floor with bare feet, and look out and find the window surrounded with white and crimson roses, a breath of paradise wafts in, rendering even early shaving an exquisite enjoyment.

Brave chanticleer with noisy din
Scatters the rear of darkness thin.

The pompous turkey-cock in an adjacent farm-yard breaks into hysterical laughter in his pharisaical pride at having got up earlier than his master. The geese gabble fussily as they betake themselves to their fashionable watering-place in the nearest meadow, that pond crusted with green weed not unlike mint sauce. On the fresh dewy lawn, all in a gray bloom, thrushes are pulling and hauling at reluctant worms, who, refusing to come up out of the hold, resist and wriggle like detected stowaways. Dishwashers, most graceful and coquettish of birds, are pacing about, flirting their tails over the grass just under the big Portugal laurel; and every now and then scudding after flies, who, intent on ascertaining if their heads are screwed on firmly for the day, do not observe their pursuers till they are swallowed by them. By-and-by the house begins to awake, some one shuffles unwillingly down-stairs, a broom drops with ostentatious clatter. The next thing is the jolting open of a window-shutter; soon after that the kitchen fire begins to crackle, while some one moves chairs about and sings a snatch of some country melody. Presently there is a clatter of young voices, a cry and clamor of children; a bell rings sharply and chidingly. The house is getting up; then there comes the splash of a bath being filled, and the next moment comes a rap at your door, and a rough country voice says in pure Doric:

"If you please, zur, it is past zeven, and here's some warm water."—*All the Year Round.*

A LITERARY GLUTTON.

"Of making many books there is no end, and much study is a weariness of the flesh." Thus spoke Solomon the Wise more than twenty-eight centuries ago, when books were comparatively rare and learning confined to a narrow class. What would he have said had he lived in Florence during the seventeenth century, when literature was plentiful, and when MAGLIABECHI, that eccentric book-worm, flourished, of whom we read lately: "MAGLIABECHI, that most rational of bibliomanes, for he read everything he bought?" When we are informed that this man's library consisted of upward of 140,000 printed books and pamphlets, and 10,000 manuscripts, we are, indeed, awe-struck; and the more so as we are also told that this marvel not only read, but, what is more wonderful still, remembered. His power of mental retention must have been truly astounding. Innumerable anecdotes are told about his memory, not a few of which sound almost incredible. Thus, it is related of him that he could not only quote at pleasure entire passages, but could tell from what page of a specified edition, what chapter, and even from what paragraph it was excerpted, the date and place of publication, publisher, printer, size and number of editions. Immense as his store of information must necessarily have been, he never wrote a line himself, yet, notwithstanding, the republic of letters owes much to him.

His life was an uneventful one. Self-taught, he raised himself from the ranks entirely by his own exertions. His father's name was MAGLIABECHI, or DEL MAGLIABECCO, so called from a little place in the Mugello, a Florentine territory. He died early, leaving his son to the care of his mother, who caused him to be initiated in the Latin language: but then, changing her determination as to his future, brought him to the workshop of COMPARINI, one of the best Florentine goldsmiths, where she bound him as an apprentice, after he had received elementary drawing lessons from the painter ROSSELLI. Hating his enforced profession, he devoted all his spare moments to literary pursuits, and his spare money to the purchase of books, which he read on the sly, greatly to the displeasure of his mother, who looked on this as waste of time. EDWARDS (*Memoirs of Libraries*) gives a different account of MAGLIABECHI's origin, alleging him to have been servant to a dealer in vegetables, a theory also taken up by JOSEPH SPENCE, who asserted that he had received his information from a Florentine who had known MAGLIABECHI's family intimately. But since FABRONI and the Chevalier FRANCOIS MARMI, both intimate friends and biographers of MALIABECHI, give the other account, it seems probable that their version should be more correct than a mere hearsay one.

On the death of his mother, when he was forty years old, MAGLIABECHI threw up his occupation of jeweler and devoted himself entirely to the work of his inclination. MICHAEL ERMINI, at that time librarian to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, assisted him greatly. Ultimately he became his successor in that eminent post. COSMO III. was then Prince of Tuscany. He had ordered MARMI, one of his favorites, to bring him all his books within a convenient part of his palace, so as to be near his sitting-rooms, and it was then that MAGLIABECHI was first enabled to display his vast knowledge of literature, and in course of time obtained the post of librarian. This rise in the social scale did not alter his prescribed course of life. He was plain and simple even to squalor, as he had always been. He always wore a garment till it dropped from him, nor would he on any account undress for his night's rest, considering this a sheer waste of time, life being so short and books so plentiful. For this reason, also, he fought against sleep until it conquered him, and even when it did so, he would not lay himself on his bed, but spreading an old rug over any books that were on the floor, would stretch himself upon them. Only if it were very cold he would throw himself, completely dressed, into his unmade bed, which was filled full of books, taking a basin of coals with him. Several times by these means he caused a fire to break out, which was, however, fortunately quenched by the other inmates of the house. In his study, instead of a stove, he habitually employed this little basin of coals, which he would sometimes attach to his elbows, and was so absent that his clothes, and even his face and hands, were often scorched without his becoming aware of it. His manner of living was extremely simple, and so irregular, that it is astonishing that he should have lived to an advanced age. He subsisted almost entirely on eggs, bread, and water; he liked good wine, but partook of little, and never of any iced drinks. One of his peculiarities was, that he always kept his head closely covered, and, in truth, his whole personal appearance was such that the Grand Duke was almost forced to dispense with his appearance at Court, a state of things which entirely accorded with MAGLIABECHI's feelings, who would have considered attendance there great waste of time. Indeed, COSMO had such consideration for his librarian's eccentricities, that he always wrote his orders to him instead of having them conveyed by word of mouth, so that the learned man might be less disturbed.

MAGLIABECHI, with all his faults and irregularities, was the kindest and truest of friends, and the most accurate of correspondents. The latter is no mean matter to say, when we remember that he corresponded with nearly all the German, French, and Dutch *literati*. His first morning hours were entirely devoted to answering letters and visiting any strangers who might be staying in Florence, then he would repair to the Grand Ducal Library, returning within his own four walls as soon as the prescribed hours were over. Thus he spent his life among his books, only quitting Florence twice, and then not from choice. Notwithstanding the eccentric arrangement of his library, where books were piled in seeming confusion about the floor and sides of his apartment, of which the Dutch Prof. HEYMEUN has left so graphic an account, MAGLIABECHI was never at a loss to find any work he required. He could lay his hands on any volume at any moment, apparently inextricable and unfathomable as was the disorder in which they were heaped. He also knew the place of every book in the library intrusted to him, and was most anxious to know the contents of all other libraries as well. In fact, he succeeded so far that he knew some of them much better than their owners. It is told of him that, COSMO having asked for a book that was extremely rare, he replied:

"Signor, there is but one copy of that book in the world. It is in the Grand Seignor's library at Constantinople, and is the eleventh book in the second shelf on the right hand as you go in."

As might be expected, MAGLIABECHI never married, his mind, life, heart and soul were too entirely bound up in his books, and in them only. The sole creatures that shared his affectionate interest with his literary treasures were spiders, an affection which it is curious to observe as having been manifested by many great men. He thought of nothing but learning, and his desire to read everything was so great that he forgot the bare necessaries of life. About his accounts he was extremely negligent, and often for more than a year would not demand his salary, nor the revenues that Cardinal DE MEDICIS had settled upon him. The Pope, and even the Emperor LEOPOLD, repeatedly invited him away, offering him all manner of inducements to leave his post and enter their services. But he was not ambitious, and was content to remain where and as he was. The Grand Duke was so anxious to preserve MAGLIABECHI's life by all possible luxuries, that, as the librarian advanced in age, he caused rooms to be fitted up in the palace for his use. But MAGLIABECHI could not endure these unwonted comforts, and after four months' residence returned to his own little house, where he would keep no servant. However, his friends insisted, when, in 1708, MAGLIABECHI had lain ill and alone, on his keeping an attendant; but he in so far persisted in his old habits, that he dismissed the servant every evening at candlelight, the time above all other when he most needed supervision.

His modesty and indifference to the public opinion of him were astonishing. When he received a letter containing flattering encomiums, he would hide these from his friends, imparting only the matters of general interest. When the Queen of Prussia demanded his portrait, which she wished to hang together with those of other learned men, he refused to comply with her request. On her insisting, and applying to the Grand Duke, he still remained firm in his refusal, and at last it was only by stratagem that DANDINI was enabled to execute a likeness, and thus to obey the royal command. When informed that he had been outwitted, he did not even ask to see the picture. Neither could he be persuaded to look at a silver medal which the Grand Duke had caused to be struck for the Queen, and which the artist, HIERONYMUS TICCATI, had also been forced to execute secretly. From this medal a small one was taken, which has preserved to posterity several likenesses of this remarkable being. The obverse gives his bust, the reverse shows him seated in a little garden adjoining his house, where on Summer evenings he loved to meet his friends, a book in his hand, while from a distance DIOGENES is seen approaching. The inscription refers to his splendid memory, being the words of the Roman orator: "Scire nostrum reminisci."

Early in January, 1714, when just going out of his house, he was seized with violent trembling and weakness, and from that moment never became himself again. He languished for three months, and died in the following April, in the eighty-first year of his age. His vast library he bequeathed to the Grand Duke, together with his fortune. The latter was to be employed for the maintenance of the library and the purchase of additions. The library was placed in the Palazzo degli Uffizi, and was augmented by the Chevalier FRANCOIS MANNI, opened to the public, and further enriched by the Emperor FRANCIS the First and by the Grand Duke LEOPOLD, who united to it the Medicea Lotaringa Library of his palace. It was supplied with new books and manuscripts by the Grand Duke FERDINAND III., who, however, relaxed in vigor the law enjoining every printer to deposit in it a copy of all works that issued from his press. The library is open daily to the public from nine till three, except on festivals, and perhaps few who have been to Florence are ignorant of the existence of the Magliabechiana. It contains rich literary treasures. Among the most valuable are counted the Mentz Bible of 1462, on vellum; the first edition of HOMER, printed at Florence, 1488, also on vellum with miniatures, and presented to PIETRO DE MEDICIS; a copy on vellum of DANTE, 1481, embellished with miniatures within and niello without, presented by LAUDINO to the Senate of Florence; a magnificent copy of the *Anthologia of Lascarius*, 1494, also a present to PIETRO DE MEDICIS; with other vellum copies of singular beauty of the Florentine History of *Leonardo Aretino*, (ACCIAIOLI's translation, Ven., 1476,) and of the *Argonautica of Appolonius*, Flor., 1496.

This rich collection keeps green the memory of one of the most singular of men, and forms his proudest and most immortal monument; and though his name may not be generally familiar, yet none who visit Florence and view the rich bequest he has left to the peoples of all time, can fail to feel curiosity as to his history.—*All the Year Round.*

THE PARSON'S VIGIL.—Without exactly defining his impressions, the preacher throws himself every week into a certain prophetic attitude, and dips his pen into the inkstand with the air of an apostle. All the surroundings of its composition favor his notion that the sermon is a thing set apart. To the outer world it is simply a puzzling, or perhaps somewhat of an amusing, thought that every Saturday sets a body of 20,000 respectable, but not eminently intellectual, English gentlemen thinking. But to these gentlemen themselves there is something at once awful and encouraging in the fact that their work-day is other people's holiday, and that they are all thinking together. In most clerical homes, too, Saturday is arranged on the theory of inspiration. The house is hushed, the servant guards the door with a vigilant "not at home," stillness falls on the very nursery, organ-grinders are bribed into retirement, there is an air of subdued expectation on every face from the moment when the parson, absent and irritable, leaves the breakfast-table, to the moment when the tinkle of his study-bell summons the partner of his cares to listen to the "first reading." That after hours of silent gestation, of hallowed stillness, the result should to outsiders seem something not of earth is natural enough. But that it should seem so to the parson himself is a little odd. One parson, indeed, throws the theory overboard altogether. With the apostle of Muscular Christianity, his Saturday's vigil is simply a struggle to be secular. He despises concordances. He refuses to "stuff" his sermon with texts. He scorns theological phrases, and goes in for "Saxon English." He is good for nothing, he tells you, without a pipe, and the smoke of his meerschaum curls fitfully over his attacks on sectarianism and his eulogy of the village cricket club. Sermons, he says, will never be of use till one can talk plain English and get plain English understood; and so he talks very plain English indeed about drains and the Poor laws. His one vexation is that dreadful old woman in the aisle, who remembers nothing in his discourses but some little bit of religion that slipped in unawares. "It is very hard to keep it out, you know," he owns to the friend who drops in and discusses a tankard with him in the midst of his task. However, he does after a little practise manage to keep it out pretty well. To muscular preachers of this sort the Saturday is hardly a vigil, and the sermon is little save a bore. But muscular preachers are still exceptional, and with the bulk of the clergy the parson's vigil is a very serious thing indeed.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE SPANIARD OF TODAY.—Not only in religion and form of government has the Spaniard changed, but in habit, bearing, and dress the revolution is very remarkable, at least among the middle and upper classes. The extreme punctiliousness of manner which used to distinguish the Spaniards with whom I became acquainted six years ago has now almost disappeared; and the haughty but poor Don, who used to fast for a week in order that he might appear in fine cloth garments and cloak, and tall silk hat, has now given way to the more sensible gentleman, who condescends to dress according to his means, and appears in colored garments of cheaper material and a round hat. The formal politeness which years ago, at Seville, induced a Spanish gentleman to offer me his breakfast because, being seated near me at table in the hotel, he was served with that meal before I was, has become a thing of the past, and the traveler now meets with much the same sort of treatment that he does in any other country. Though the gradual disappearance from among the 'cosas de España' of such peculiarities in Spanish manners and customs is in some things a gain, in others it is much to be regretted. That most becoming of all national costumes, the black dress and mantilla of the Spanish ladies, and fan managed with matchless skill, is now rapidly disappearing, even in Andalusia, and French costumes and bonnets have done much to detract from that grace of form and dress which, rather than beauty, used to distinguish the Spanish women. Fortunately, the lower classes still retain in a great measure their gay and picturesque costume; and the guitar is as often strummed, and the dagger as often used, as in the days before the overthrow of the BOURBONS."—*A Cruise in Greek Waters: with a Hunting Excursion in Tunis.*

HOW WE GO TO SLEEP.—The immediate antecedents of sleep—as languor, a sensation of weight in the upper eyelids, partial temporary relaxation of certain muscles, as shown by the nodding and dropping of the head upon the breast, comparative obtuseness to external impressions, yawning, &c. —call for no very special remark. The order in which the muscles lose their power is, however, deserving of a passing notice. The muscles which move the arms and legs usually become relaxed before those which support the head; and the latter before those which maintain the body in an erect position. There are, however, many exceptions to this rule, as may be seen in church on a hot Sunday, when some of the congregation are almost certain to be seen with with their chins quietly resting on their chests, but yet tightly grasping their prayer books. Moreover, in relation to the special senses, that of sight is first lost, the closing of the eyelids setting up a barrier between the retina and the external world; but, independently of the eyelids—if they have been removed by the surgeon, or cannot be closed through disease—the sight is still the first sense whose function is abolished. Some animals, as the hare, do not shut their eyes when asleep; and in cases of somnambulism the eyes remain open, although the sense of sight is temporarily lost. The other senses, as Dr. HAMMOND tells us, are not altogether abolished; but their acuteness is much lessened. Taste is the first to disappear, and then smell; hearing follows; and touch is the most persistent of the senses. So, conversely, a person is most easily awakened by tactual expressions, next in order by sounds, and then by smell.—*Once a Week.*

A CURIOUS ENGLISH INSTITUTION OF THE PAST.—We are indebted to Mr. J. R. ROBINSON, a Yorkshire poet and man of letters, says the table-talker of *Once a Week*, for this interesting account of a very curious institution subsisting in a Yorkshire town at as late a period as the year 1650, the Halifax Gibbet law: "The inhabitants of the forest of Hardwick—which was co-extensive with the parish of Halifax—had the custom that, if a felon was taken within their liberty, with goods stolen out or within the liberty of the said forest, either *handhabend*, *backberand*, or *confessand*, of the value of thirteen pence half-penny, he should, after three markets or meeting-days within the town of Halifax next after such apprehension, be tried, and, being condemned, be taken to the gibbet and have his head cut off from his body." He was, however, to be publicly and deliberately tried by a jury composed of frithburghers of the said liberty. The process was this: "On arrest he was brought before the Lord Bailiff, who lived at Halifax, kept the gaol, had the custody of the ax, and was the legal executioner. He issued his summons to the constables of the four townships of the said liberty, requiring four frithburghers from each to appear before him on a certain day to inquire into the truth of the charge. At the trial, the accuser and accused were confronted before the jury, and the stolen goods produced. If the accused was acquitted, he was immediately liberated; if condemned, he was at once executed, if that was the principal market day, if not, he was placed in the stocks, with the stolen goods on his back, except they were too heavy, when they were laid in front of the stocks, that all might see. The execution always took place on the great market-day, in order to strike the more terror throughout the district; and was performed by means of an instrument called a gibbet, which was raised upon a platform four feet high and thirteen feet square, faced on every side with stone, and ascended by a flight of steps. In the middle of this platform was placed two upright pieces of timber, fifteen feet high, joined at the top by a transverse beam. Within these was a square block of wood, four feet and a half long, which moved up and down by means of grooves made for that purpose, to the lower part of which was fastened an iron ax, which weighed seven pounds twelve ounces. This ax, thus fixed, was drawn up by means of a cord and pulley. At the end of the cord was a pin, fixed to the block, which kept it suspended until the moment of execution; when, the culprit's head being placed on the block, the pin was withdrawn, and his head instantly severed from his body. The Earl of MORTON, passing through Halifax about the middle of the sixteenth century, witnessed one of these executions, ordered a model to be made of the gibbet; and on his return to Scotland—of which he was Regent—had a somewhat similar one constructed, which, remaining long unused, was called "The Maiden." But on the 3d of June, 1581, he was himself executed by it. The number executed by the Halifax gibbet from 1541 to 1650 was 49. This, combined with the strict discipline of the Hull constables, doubtless gave rise to the thieves' and vagabonds' prayer—

"From Hull and Halifax, good Lord deliver us."

RECOLLECTIONS OF DICKENS.—Writing from the South, when he was about to travel to London with the MS. of *The Christmas Carol* (more than a quarter of a century ago) to read it to a few friends in Mr. JOHN FORSTER's chambers in Lincoln's Inn Fields, he observed of the book, "I have tried to strike a blow upon that part of the brass countenance of wicked Cant, where such compliment is sorely needed at this time. And I trust that the result of my training is at least the exhibition of a strong desire to make it a staggerer. If you should think at the end of the four rounds (there are no more) that the said Cant, in the language of *Bell's Life*, 'comes up piping,' I shall be very much the better for it." DICKENS abhorred a sham with his whole soul. When he published his *Child's History of England*, the mass took it for granted that the chapters which were appearing in the columns of *Household Words* were so much copy; and that the writing of it for his own children was only a common, and to the world, warrantable artistic fiction. Such fiction was not possible to the greatest fiction writer of our century. I have his words before me on this history, and the ink is yellowing fast:

"I am writing a little history of England for my boy, which I will send you when it is printed for him, though your boys are too old to profit by it. It is curious that I have tried to impress upon him (writing, I dare say, at the same moment with you) the exact spirit of your paper. For I don't know what I should do if he were to get hold of any Conservative or High Church notions; and the best way of guarding against such horrible results is, I take it, to wring the parrot's neck in his very cradle. Oh, Heaven, if you could have been with me at a hospital dinner last Monday! There were men there—your city aristocracy—who made such speeches, and expressed such sentiments, as any moderately-intelligent dustman would have blushed through his cindery bloom to have thought of. Sleek, slobbering, bon-paunched, overfed, apoplectic, snorting cattle—and the auditory leaping up in their delight! I never saw such an illustration of the power of purse, or felt so degraded and debased by its contemplation, since I have had eyes and ears. The absurdity of the thing was too horrible to laugh at. It was perfectly overwhelming. But if I could have partaken it with anybody who would have felt it as you would have done, it would have had quite another aspect; or would at least, like a 'classical' mask, have had one funny side to relieve its dismal features. * * * That is a great mistake (almost the only one I know) in the *Arabian Nights*, where the Princess restores people to their original beauty by sprinkling them with the Golden Water. It is quite clear that she must have made monsters of them by such a christening as that."

Another occasion thrusts itself through a crowd of recollections. A very dear friend of mine, and one of many others to whom literature is a staff, had died. To say that his family had claims on CHARLES DICKENS, is to say that they were promptly acknowledged and satisfied with the grace and heartiness which double the gift, sweeten the bread and warmed the wine. I asked a connection of our dead friend whether he had seen the poor wife and children. "Seen them!" he answered, "I was there today. They are removed into a charming cottage: they have everything about them; and, just think of this, when I burst into one of the parlors, in my eager survey of the new home, I saw a man in his shirt-sleeves, up some steps, hammering away lustily. He turned: it was CHARLES DICKENS, and he was hanging the pictures for the widow."

There was that boy-element in CHARLES DICKENS which has been so often remarked in men of genius, as to appear as almost inseparable from the highest gifts of nature. "Why, we played a game of knock 'em down only a week or two ago," a friend has remarked to me, with brimming eyes. "And he showed all the old, astonishing energy and delight, in taking aim at Aunt SALLY." My own earliest recollections of CHARLES DICKENS are of his gayest moods; when the boy in him was exuberant, and leap-frog or rounders were not sports too young for the player who had written *Pickwick* twenty years before. To watch him through an afternoon, by turns light and grave; gracious, and loving and familiar to the young; apt and vigorous in council with the old; ready for a frolic upon the lawn, as ready for a committee meeting in the library; and then to catch his cheery good-night, and feel the hand that spoke so truly from the heart—was to see CHARLES DICKENS the man, the friend, the companion and the counselor all at once, and to get at something like a just estimate of that which was beautiful in the brilliant and noble Englishman we have lost. The sweet and holy lessons which he presented to humanity out of the humble places in the world, could not have been evolved out of a nature less true and sympathetic than his was. It wanted such a man as DICKENS was in his life, to be such a writer as he was for the world. He drew beauties out of materal that to the common eye was vulgar, unpromising stuff.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

As might be expected, the present war promises to develop some startlingly novel theories on the subject of European geography. At the outset of the present struggle, one of our contemporaries made a desperate plunge into a highly original dynastic theory, but warned by the ludicrous blunder then made, it has, in common with most of our City journals, adhered to a boldly indefinite line, both of description and speculation. As the contest thickens we shall probably find this morbid caution give way to the exercise of a discursive fancy, which, in default of proving instructive, will probably be amusing. The first indication we have seen of the promising crop of geographical novelties that a few weeks may be expected to develop, is the assertion boldly hazarded by the *World*, on Friday morning, that Weissenburg is a German town, and that, therefore, its capture by the Prussians was a somewhat analogous feat to the capture of Holland by the Dutch. The error of our contemporary is, however, a trifling one, compared with that of a leading evening paper in the English metropolis, which lately placed the French town of Forbach in Baden, and another, not to be behind in accuracy, gravely corrected it by stating that Forbach "lies in Prussian territory somewhere between Metz and Mannheim,"—a statement about as intelligible as it would be to say that Newark is situated in the State of New-York, somewhere between Philadelphia and Poughkeepsie.

"There be land rats and water rats," according to SHAKESPEARE, but had he lived in these later times he would probably have held the latter term to include something more than "pirates." The "honest British tar," known to romance and song, frequently becomes—to judge by sundry recent instances—a scuttler of ships and a robber of the underwriters. Before the Lord Mayor of the City of London appeared lately HECTOR GILLIES, of Portree, Isle of Skye, ship-owner, and JOHN FITZGERALD, master mariner, to answer to a charge of willfully scuttling the ship *Admiral Napier* on the high seas with intent to defraud, &c. GILLIES had insured this craft, valued at $1,800, for the liberal sum of $6,000, and her sea-going qualities being on the decrease, he naturally concluded it would pay better to sink her to the bottom than to lay her up in port. With this view he appears to have had frequent negotiations with the men he employed as skippers. His first care, according to the evidence adduced, was to find out whether they knew all the rocks, shoals and sand-banks around the coast, and his next was to sound them as to their ability to run his ship upon one of them so that she should be finally disposed of. At one of these interviews a witness deposed that he had suggested somebody might be drowned. GILLIES replied that the matter could be arranged so as probably to avoid that contingency. It was again suggested that the seamen might lose their clothes, to which GILLIES responded, after a vigorous expletive with reference to the crew, that the Fishermen's Society would make good their losses. In this instance the negotiation proved unsuccessful, and GILLIES is said to have ended by calling the witness in question a blackguard and a coward, who retorted with more evident reason by telling him he was a swindler and a scoundrel. The worthy whom he seems at last to have obtained to execute his behest had not had a hearing when the report closed from which we quote.

An author of some of the sensational fictions that adorn the pages of our weekly journals lately remarked: "To write a tale that will appeal to the hearts of the people, you must first have known what it is to sleep for a night on a Bowery step." There is undoubtedly some truth in the idea thus conveyed—a truth that to the readers of GOETHE will not be unfamiliar—but unfortunately for the appropriateness of the local application, a critical reader of our City fictions would be likely to conclude that their writers never slept anywhere else.

The man who denies that the earth is round, and under the signature of "Parallax" keeps proclaiming the fact to the great annoyance of scientific journals, and the great amusement of the rest of the world, is still as vehement in his opposition to the Newtonian philosophy as ever. What "Parallax" desiderates is "a practical experiment, fairly conducted, honestly reported and logically applied," and this is his latest challenge to the world of science and common sense: "To select six miles of still water, place a boat at one end, with a flag say six feet above the surface of the water. Now, at the other end, let a good telescope be fixed at an elevation of eighteen inches; I affirm that the boat and its flag *will be distinctly visible*; whereas, if the earth is a globe of 8,000 miles diameter, the top of the flag would be more than seven feet below the intervening arc of water." "Let us stand or fall by the result," says this determined doubter, though it is probable that, taking warning from the abuse heaped upon the *savants* who lately attempted to convince "Parallax," no one will be found very desirous to enter the lists against him. Perhaps the best advice tendered him is the following: "Let 'Parallax' take a good telescope and a return ticket to some sea-side place, and watch the ships traveling to and fro over the horizon. We offer him space to detail his observations, and to explain them, if he can, on any other theory than the received one."

A young man residing in the neighborhood of Pittsburg lately found himself unable to settle a board account of $40, and albeit his landlady had attained the ripe age of seventy and he was but in his twentieth year, he made the utmost reparation in his power by marrying her. It is further related that the morning following the day of these auspicious nuptials the young man was seen wending his way with a carpet-bag in one hand and a step-son's boots in the other, in a direction removed from the scene of his wedded bliss. His just indignant spouse set inquiries on foot as to his whereabouts, and having discovered her truant swain induced him to return to her desolate hearth in the picturesque town of Perryopolis. Meanwhile it has transpired that the gay deceiver has a wife of his own age who holds a prior claim to the septuagenarian widow. The legal advantage of having possession is, however, well known, and by the latest accounts the boarding-house keeper retained the custody of the scrapegrace she had got in lieu of $40.

Boston regrets the Franco-German war chiefly because it will probably interfere with the great design of the world-famous Mr. GILMORE to outshine all previous efforts by a great musical festival next year. The programme for that occasion included the bringing together of some of the great military bands of Europe, and though it is confidently stated that the success of the festival "cannot be doubted," it seems extremely probable that this part of the programme will have to be omitted. The Boston *Transcript* dwells regretfully upon the great concourse of military musicians that formed an accompaniment to the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and is evidently filled with a great sorrow in that "the Hub" will be unable to surpass this great occasion when the "Overture to Oberon" was performed on a hot day in July, a dozen times in six hours, to a sweltering but enthusiastic audience. At that meeting the French warmly cheered the Prussians, whom they are just engaged in shooting, and the excellence of the competition was so even that the judges had some difficulty in awarding the prizes. But now that the "piping times of peace" have gone, let Mr. GILMORE beware how he brings the Celt and the Teuton together, even on a spot hallowed by the great jubilee and forever suggestive of the anvil chorus. Boston may have the war of the Rhine repeated under its own eyes if the strains of the "Marseillaise" and "Der Deutsche Vaterland" come to be discoursed by militant bandsmen from France and Germany.

A scientific journal estimates that the present war will throw back the nations engaged in it, so far as material progress is concerned, at least a quarter of a century. It takes occasion to urge upon those nations who are still behind France and Prussia in scientific education the necessity of embracing the present opportunity of making up for lost time. The following, though given as the result of an inquiry conducted in England on the subject, is almost equally applicable to ourselves:

"All the witnesses concur in desiring similar advantages to those enjoyed in Germany and Switzerland for this country, and are satisfied that nothing more is required, and that nothing less will suffice, in order that we may retain the position which we now hold in the van of all industrial nations. All are of opinion that it is of incalculable importance economically that our manufacturers and managers should be thoroughly instructed in the principles of their arts.

They are convinced that a knowledge of the principles of science on the part of those who occupy the higher industrial ranks, and the possession of elementary instruction by those who hold subordinate positions, would tend to promote industrial progress by stimulating improvement, preventing costly and unphilosophical attempts at impossible inventions, diminishing waste, and obviating in a great measure ignorant opposition to salutary changes."

One would imagine that a prevailing diet of codfish would be likely to beget a cool temperament and a peaceable disposition. To judge from some editorial invective culled at Newfoundland by a correspondent of the *Evening Post*, the reverse of this is the case:

"The editor of the *Standard* had declared that he 'holds the *Morning Chronicle* and its editor in supreme contempt.' To which the *Chronicle* pithily replies: 'We take the liberty of giving three pieces of advice to the genius of the *Standard*: First, go to school a couple of years and learn to write grammatically; second, then step to the butcher's shop over the way and buy some brains; third, having secured the grammar and the brains, try and get a situation somewhere as a third-rate schoolmaster. After a few years you may hope to be useful as an elementary teacher.' If the editor of the *Standard* did not feel humble after such a castigation he is incorrigible. Some people might fancy that the purchase of the brains should have preceded the going to school, but not so thinks the *Chronicle*—he would lay the foundation in 'grammar,' then 'brains.'"

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A portrait model of WALTER MILLER, the Chelsea murderer, who was hung on the 1st of August, has been added to Mme. TUSSAAD's Chamber of Horrors, at London.

The Mount Gothard Railway tunnel in Europe, it is feared, cannot stand the constant dripping of the mountain streams, and it is feared that it will have to be eventually abandoned.

There were 238 fewer paupers in London last week than there were the week preceding.

At Northumberland Assizes, before Baron CLEASBY, a soldier has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for attempting to upset a passenger train. A new occupation for the military in time of peace.

As an instance of the signs of the times, the keeper of a certain Café Napoleon in Berlin has actually been obliged to shut up shop, so obnoxious was his sign.

Mr. G. H. HURLBUT, an American, has been appointed engineer to the Government of the United States of Colombia at a salary of £480 per annum.

The Indian Government finds that it cannot afford to pay so liberally as heretofore for slaying tigers and wild beasts, and besides distributing strychnine to poison tigers as a substitute for rifle balls, it has now patronized a cheap tiger-trap, made of the old muskets, each with a few yards of string. In Scinde all rewards for killing jackals, snakes, and some other vermin have been withdrawn.

Prof. SECCHI has shown that the apparent displacement in the dome of St. Peter's, which a French traveler recently made considerable noise about, is, in reality, no cause for alarm, and has pointed out that it is only one of the several slight irregularities which a close examination reveals in the enormous building. He remarks that while the inclination unfits St. Peter's for a trigonometrical station, it indicates no instability in the structure. The traveler was also mistaken in thinking his observation a new one, for the inclination is mentioned in a book printed in 1694.

English Spiritualists say CHARLES DICKENS has been received into the spirit world, and introduced by Prince ALBERT to the society which makes up that sphere.

Queen VICTORIA has promised to lend eight pictures from the galleries of Windsor and Hampton Court, as well as a number of drawings from the Windsor library, to the Holbein exhibition at Dresden.

Mr. HALLIWELL is making progress with his "about ten folio volumes," which will illustrate the life of SHAKSPEARE and the history of the early English stage. The compiler states that he will be glad to receive any information that is new, in reference to the above subject.

The arms of the volunteers is the subject of another letter in the *Daily Telegraph*, in which the writer says that the authorities would much more conduce to the efficiency of the volunteer force by furnishing rifles which would place them on a par with their neighbors than by adding to the capitation grant given to officers. He adds: "Is it well to leave us armed, as were the Austrians at Sadowa, with a weapon practically useless when opposed to the more deadly inventions of recent years?" Of course not.

An explosion of a somewhat singular and very destructive character took place lately at a corn-mill at Blackburn, England. The explosion arose from an accumulation of foul air generated by the action of the grinding stones. Extensive flues had been constructed to carry off the gases, but from some cause they did not act. Three persons were much injured, and property to the amount of several thousands of pounds was destroyed. People with "axes to grind" better be careful hereafter. The process is pretty certain to generate "foul air."

Operations have been commenced in the Mersey to raise the steam-tug *Brother Jonathan*, which is sunk at the southern extremity of the Prince's Stage, Liverpool. There will be four balloons, calculated to lift forty tons each, twenty to lift twenty tons, and twelve to lift ten tons—total, 680 tons. The balloons are supplied by a number of gas generators, and when the latter have been "charged" and to the balloons affixed, an apparatus is to be lowered to the sunken vessel, and fastened to it by an iron bolt, and the formation of the hydrogen gas in the generator will be commenced, which will inflate the balloons and cause them to rise, the vessel rising with them.

The Storm of Thursday—Damage to the Hudson River Railroad.

The Newburg *Journal*, of the 5th inst., says: "The series of heavy thunder-showers which visited this place yesterday extended along the river as far south as New-York City, and with like severity. North of here the rain was not as heavy as it was at and below this point. The east and west streets were converted into the beds of surface-water torrents. In Western-avenue cellars were flooded, the water standing five or six feet in some of them. More bills will probably be presented to the Common Council for compensation for damages by the surface-water from the street.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* of the same date states that considerable damage was done to the Hudson River Railroad track. At Croton the sand slid on to the track to the depth of nearly a foot. When the Hudson special reached that point coming north the train was stopped, and the engineer and fireman were compelled to shovel their way through. Near Yonkers the track was washed, and a Yonkers train coming north ran upon the damaged bed before the engineer of the train was aware of the situation. The locomotive was thrown from the track, obstructing the rails north and south, but no cars were thrown off, nor was any one hurt. It took one hour and a half to clear away the dirt and rubbish, when the Saratoga train and the 4 o'clock from New-York, both of which were behind the Yonkers train, came in. The Saratoga train reached Poughkeepsie at 7:20 P. M., one hour and a half behind, and the 4 o'clock train arrived at 7½ P. M., one hour behind. At 6 P. M. all the obstructions had been removed, and the trains were running again as usual.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

A Strange Story—The Life of a New-York Lady in the West.

The Omaha *Herald*, of the 31st ult., relates a very singular story about the married life of a New-York belle. "About a week ago," says the journal referred to, "there arrived from the East and put up at one of our hotels, a lady with the usual accompaniment of traveling trunks, &c., who, as soon as possible after her arrival, commenced making inquiries about a Mr. CHARLES MILLER. After spending some time, she ascertained that he had arrived here a few weeks ago, and on or about the 1st of the month had left for Denver, Col. She seemed in great distress at not being able to find him, as she evidently depended on him for means to prosecute her journey from here to San Francisco, whither she was en route. She was dressed most fashionably, and had the appearance and actions of one who had belonged to the higher walks of life, and had little difficulty in procuring, through the sale of some valuables, a sufficient sum of money to pay her passage to Denver, for which place she started the next day after her arrival here.

We have since heard some particulars concerning this lady, which we will give our readers in as condensed a shape as possible:

About one year ago there was not, to all appearances, any happier couple in the city of —— than Mr. and Mrs. ——. They arrived from New-York in the latter part of 1868, and in the beginning of 1869 Mr. —— entered into business as a wholesale and retail grocer, and from the start was very prosperous. They had only been married about two years prior to leaving New-York, and their future had opened out to them most promisingly. Mr. ——, from his kind and genial disposition and good business habits, soon surrounded himself with hosts of friends, among the most substantial business men in the city, while Mrs. ——, who was one of New-York's fairest and most accomplished daughters, attracted to their house the wives and daughters of the first citizens. They entered at once into fashionable life, and, entertaining largely, their house was the resort of the most fashionable people of the city. The lady was a splendid singer, and also an admirable performer on the piano, harp, &c.

One year ago the city was in the midst of its usual summer-time enthusiasm about boating, boating-parties, boating picnics to the islands, &c., &c., when it became noticed that Mrs. —— was allowing the too particular attention of Mr. CHAS. MILLER (whom she expected to meet here): what at first seemed to be nothing more than an ordinary flirtation, at which nothing more than passing remark was made, soon ripened into a decided preference on the part of Mr. CHAS. MILLER for Mrs. ——, and *vice versa*. People began to talk, low at first, then louder, until at last it came to the ear of Mr. ——, who, by the by, had all along felt rather proud than otherwise at the attention shown by Mr. MILLER, who was rather a fashionable gentleman holding a good position in the city. This loud talking, however, he objected to, and although he did not for a moment think that there was anything wrong, yet he intimated to his wife that it would be as well to discourage the too-frequent visits of Mr. MILLER. This was not madame's programme, and she demurred to the unjust (!) suspicions of her neighbors making any difference with her, and declared it should not. This, of course, commenced jars in the house, she often complaining to Mr. MILLER of her husband's unjust suspicions, and declaring she would not live with him if he continued it. In the meantime, Mr. ——, the husband, began to be a little gay and festive, and to keep improper company, occasionally getting drunk, and going home and reviling his wife with her faithlessness. This would bring on mutual recriminations, &c., until, in November last, she decided to leave him, and accordingly informed Mr. MILLER of her intention so to do. This was more than he was prepared to take the responsibility of. The matter was, however, arranged, by her agreeing to go to New-York to her mother until they could see what was best to do. Accordingly, about the middle of November, Mr. ——, the husband, on going home to dinner one afternoon, found that his wife had gone, and left a letter for him, saying she never would return to him again. Here was a result he never anticipated, and, as he thought the world of her, it almost drove him crazy, and he immediately came to the conclusion that she had eloped with Mr. MILLER. This, however, was not the case, for it had been arranged that Mr. MILLER should go to Chicago to make whatever arrangements were necessary for their future line of conduct, while she would go to New-York and await events there. The city papers, however, next morning, teemed with long accounts of the "Elopement in High Life," &c., telling, of course, everything just exactly as it was not, for madame had merely gone to her mother, while Mr. MILLER had merely gone to Chicago. A great deal of talk, and fuss, and threats, and McFarland-Richardson business, was entered into, of course, which all ended in madame's coming from New-York to Chicago about the 1st of December, where she remained until the 1st of January last, arranging to make an application for a divorce in the adjoining State, Mr. MILLER, of course, supplying her with such funds as she required. On the 1st of January last, as matters were beginning to get a little too unpleasant, and as her friends and her husband were beginning to be a little too anxious in their inquiries about her, she thought it best to go back and apply for a divorce from her husband, which she did, on the ground of adultery, and she got it! In three days after the divorce was granted she married a small Englishman, with little brains and a lot of money and style, who also had a double name. This would have been rather hard on her former friend, if it had not been that he consented to the whole arrangement. Our poor young Englishman, however, had been one of her former admirers, and marriage being to her an almost absolute necessity, he got her at last. Now for the dénouement. It appeared that the small Englishman with the double name got jealous, too, and asked her to come right down to her duty, and stop her flirtations. She couldn't see it any more than she could the first time. Now, an Englishman "won't stand that sort of thing, Sir, it won't do, Sir, and all that sort of thing, you know, Sir;" so, instead of letting her step off from him, as her first husband did, he quietly "slid out" from her and went to California, whither she was trying to follow him when she stopped at Omaha, about a week ago, to find her old protector. Whether she has succeeded in finding Mr. MILLER or not, we have not heard, but from what we can hear about her character, God help poor swell Englishman with a double name if she catches him.

Colored Delegates in an Ohio Congressional Convention—The Question of Admission.

At the Republican Convention of the Ninth Ohio Congressional District, in Monroeville, on the 3d inst., some discussion arose on the question of admitting colored delegates, it appearing that after the call for the Convention was issued on the basis of the vote cast for Gov. HAYES, the colored voters, enfranchised by the Fifteenth Amendment, held meetings in some of the counties of the district and selected several persons of their number who were instructed to ask admission as delegates, representing an additional constituency not provided for in this call. Mr. A. W. HARDING moved that these delegates be admitted to seats in the Convention. Mr. JOHN MACKEY advocated the immediate adoption of the resolution. There might be some irregularity in the action of the men who sent them here, but they would be educated up to understand the wires better by and by, if they have much to do in politics. Mr. PEASE moved to refer the question to the Committee on Credentials. One of the persons claiming a seat from his county had been a voter for years, and the reason given for admission would not apply to him. If new delegates were to be admitted, they might want a voice in the question of who should be the additional delegates. Mr. SCHUYLER said the resolution proposed a distinction between different classes of voters, which Republicans were unwilling to admit. The resolution involved a reapportionment of the district for delegates, which would cause unnecessary confusion. After some further discussion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Credentials. During the recess the question of admitting colored delegates was settled by the different delegations respectively admitting the applicants to fill the vacancies occasioned by the absence of the regular delegates.

A Mormon At Sandy Hill, N. Y.—His Reception.

The Troy *Times* of the 5th inst. says, a man named N. H. FRASIER arrived in Sandy Hill a few months ago, and soon formed the acquaintance of a respectable widow lady, possessed of some means. A hasty marriage was the result. After living on the lady's means for a time FRASIER went West, as he said, to purchase a farm. After being absent for a time, he wrote to his wife that he had selected a farm and wanted her to come out and see it. She went, and not long after the two returned to Sandy Hill, and the day after their arrival a letter was received from a lady who claimed to be wife No. 2 of FRASIER, and also gave the name and residence of wife No. 1. Acting upon this information, an officer was dispatched to invite the disciple of BRIGHAM YOUNG to appear before Justice TELLER and give an account of himself; but the bird had flown. He was hotly pursued by Officer CHARLES GUY, who overhauled him at Jessup's Landing and brought him before his Honor the Justice, where he is now undergoing an examination. His Sandy Hill wife is the possessor of money secured through an insurance on the life of her former husband, and it is said that FRASIER has got most, if not all, of this; but the lady keeps her own counsels.

THE PILOTS OF NEW-YORK BAY.

Sketch of Their Duties—The Pilots of Former Years—Watching for Inbound Vessels—List of Pilot-Boats.

The pilots of New-York Bay are a small company of fearless, honest and intelligent men, of whom, as a distinct body, very little is known by the public generally, although they play an important part in the maritime history of this City. Fully one-half of their time is spent on the water, waiting for vessels that come in from the sea. They number less than 200 men, the most of whom have gained the knowledge of navigation they possess by long experience. In writing of the pilots of New-York Bay it would be difficult for any one to state when piloting became a regular occupation, or to give the name of the person who first followed it as a means of livelihood. The most primitive pilots were probably fishermen, who were found along the shores of Staten Island and of Long Island. They acquired some acquaintance with the channels in the Lower Bay through their constant employment on the waters thereabouts, but they never ventured very far from land, and their ideas regarding the laws of navigation were exceedingly crude. A century ago the arrival of a vessel in the harbor was a rare occurrence, and her passage through the Narrows was regarded as a great feat. Then it took a day or two to sail a large ship from Sandy Hook to the Battery, while now a stiff wind will bring her over the same course in three hours under the guidance of a pilot, without any danger of wrecking her or of running her against rocks. At the time the British fleet entered this port during the Revolutionary war, the City was sighted by the invaders long before the anchors were dropped. It was necessary for them to make frequent use of the sounding-lead in order to guard against accidents—a custom which the Coast Survey Bureau and the pilots have long since rendered unnecessary. In former years the pay of pilots was quite meagre, but it is now somewhat nearer the value of the services which they perform. A large European steamer drawing 21 feet will put in the neighborhood of $300 into the pocket of the fortunate man who is engaged for the purpose of piloting her in and out of the harbor. There are twenty-four pilots' boats on duty in the bay and along the Atlantic Coast, the great majority of which belong to this City. In many cases, four or five pilots have a joint interest in one boat, and divide the money which they earn. The boats will often cruise as far as Nantucket on the lookout for large vessels, and will carry provisions for a voyage of two or three weeks. When an inward-bound craft is sighted, the pilot first noticing her goes on board and leaves his partners to look for other vessels. After each of the latter have secured engagements in their turn, the pilot-boat is placed under the command of the Captain of the crew, and is immediately brought back to this port. Some cruises are a great deal more remunerative than others, the result being determined by the kind of vessels which are "captured," to use a pilot's phrase. At certain periods each boat is required to serve as a station-boat for four days. One boat or another is kept on duty in the vicinity of the bar at Sandy Hook throughout the entire year, Winter and Summer, principally for the purpose of taking off pilots from outward-bound vessels. No person is more welcome on an incoming vessel, after a long voyage, than the pilot. He is the first to meet her, and always carries a bundle of fresh newspapers for the passengers. The moment his foot touches the deck he is eagerly and anxiously questioned in regard to the important events which have happened during the time that the vessel has been at sea. Every pilot-boat is designated by a number as well as name, the former being conspicuously displayed on the mainsails in huge black figures, as nearly all seafaring passengers will have observed.

The following are the names of the boats owned in New-York:

Hope, *E. Blunt*, *A. Leggett*, *Charlotte Webb*, *Mary & Catharine*, *Edmund Driggs*, *Isaac Webb*, *James Avery*, *G. W. Blunt*, *Ariel Paterson*, *Francis E. F. Williams*, *J. D. Jones*, *Christian Bergh*, *Fannie*, *Mary Williams*, *Nettle*, *Wm. H. Aspinwall*, and *Washington*. In addition to the above there are seven New-Jersey boats, whose names are: *Jane*, *E. Nye*, *D. Mitchell*, *M. E. Fisk*, *J. G. Bennett*, and *J. W. Ewell*.

Fearful Accident at Montreal—Several Lives Lost.

On the 4th inst. a fearful accident occurred at Montreal, through the fall of one of a number of buildings in progress of erection. The Montreal *Star*, of the same day, says that it was in the raising of a portion of the facade of the building that the accident occurred.

On the walls of the building, joists or beams were laid; upon these scaffolding was placed and a lifting apparatus erected. The joists were only laid on the walls, not built in. In the front of the building are the shears, connected with a winch, which, was placed on the aforesaid scaffold at the extreme rear of the building. This winch was weighed with one toise of rough Montreal stone, about two tons. The stone to be lifted weighed nearly three tons. The joists or beams, to which the winch was attached, were not braced, neither were there any props beneath. The guy ropes of the shears were also attached to the joists. On the scaffold were about twelve men; the order was given to turn the winch; the ropes stretched until they seemed like iron rods, but the load moved not. Another turn of the winch and crash went the scaffolding, down went the whole mass of wood and stones and the winch with its attendant workers. The winch was arrested in its downward progress by the joists of the ground floor, but the men fell through, and on them fell the rough jagged stones, smashing skulls and bruising bodies in a most dreadful manner. The terror-stricken workmen in the adjacent building rushed to the scene of the carnage, and set about getting out the victims. Five were seen lying in pools of their own blood; one JUTOT, who had only come on the job this morning, was found with his head between two large pieces of stone: his skull battered out of shape and life extinct. This poor fellow resided in Mignnone street, and leaves a wife and three children. A short distance from him was seen JEAN BAPTISTE LABELLE, with his head so smashed that the brains protruded; he quivered when touched. He was a native of St. Jean Baptiste Village, and also leaves a wife and family. Three others were extricated from the *débris*, their heads badly cut, and fearful bruises on their bodies. As soon as possible two of BANCROFT's vans were brought up, and the dead and dying taken away—one to the hospital, the rest to the Hotel Dieu. It is feared more deaths will result. On examining the way in which the lifting of the huge mass of stone was attempted, it appears miraculous how an accident has so long been averted. The joists were not even braced, the shears are only held, and the stone is lifted by weak ropes.

The three injured men are named ROBERT, MICHON and BERNER. An affecting incident occurred soon after the excitement had in some degree subsided. The little son of LABELLE brought his father's dinner. His grief at seeing his mangled and bleeding corpse can be imagined. The poor child picked up his father's boots and started off, crying as if his heart would break, to convey the sad news to his mother.

The Cold Spring, N. Y., Murderer Identified.

The Hudson *Register* of the 5th inst. says: "We have already published the particulars, which reached us by telegraph, of the robbery and murder at Cold Spring, last week. At that time the identity of the desperado was not established, but it now appears that he is no other than JOHN TRUMPBOUR, a son of JOHN TRUMPBOUR, Esq., of Germantown, in this county. It is our duty to state that he has never lived at home with his father, but was brought up by his grandfather, APOLLAS TRUMPBOUR, of Catskill. He was reared without much restraint, but did not develop much viciousness until within a few years past. Upon attaining his majority he came into possession of a small family heritage, with the proceeds of which he has gratified an absorbing passion for gambling. For a year or two past he has worked occasionally at house painting, but has devoted most of his time to gambling—and there are well-founded suspicions implicating him in several burglaries during the past year. Not long since, in a fistic encounter with one of his associates, he used a knife with such success as to demonstrate the reckless desperation of his nature. He is now in jail at Carmel, Putnam County, awaiting action of the Grand Jury."

Mysterious Fenian Movements.

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, writing from the Red River country says:

The Fenians are still active in some scheme in the North-west, and many are of the opinion that the Brotherhood still contemplates attacking the expedition, not so much to help Red River as to get satisfaction out of Canada for past reverses. Fenian agents have been suddenly appearing and as quickly vanishing here, and a few individuals in Winnipeg, reported to belong to the order, have of late been conferring a great deal together in a manner that indicates the consideration of some important secret. Some of them express grave and mysterious doubts about the expedition ever reaching Red River, and are evidently expecting the I. R. A. to turn up somewhere in a sort of gorgeous sunburst that will electrify its friends and appal its enemies. A large quantity of arms and ammunition is stored in various hiding-places in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and a great many Irish emigrants, laborers, &c., are congregating north of St. Paul; but whether these facts have anything to do with the expedition or not remains to be determined.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1870.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

It is reported that a great battle was fought yesterday at Worth, in which the Prussians were victorious. A dispatch from Berlin, via London, signed by the Crown Prince, dated "Field of battle, Worth, 4:30 P. M.," says: "McMAHON was totally beaten by the larger portion of my command. The French retired upon Bitsche." Another dispatch from London claims a victory at 7 P. M. for the French forces; and a Paris dispatch represents that the city is in a great state of excitement over favorable news received from the frontier. The reports are very contradictory, and no particulars of the contest had been received up to 1 o'clock this morning. A private dispatch received in Paris late on Friday evening, states that Gen. McMAHON obtained a victory over the Prussians on Friday, and that the latter had evacuated Weissenburg. McMAHON moved toward that point on that day, and it was expected that 150,000 French troops would be there concentrated yesterday. The German loss in the recent engagement at Weissenburg reached, it is said, 10,500 men. The accounts from various points yesterday agree that a heavy action was in progress.

Intense enthusiasm continues to prevail throughout Prussia. The headquarters of King WILLIAM are now at Cologne. The Crown Prince is at Manheim, and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES is at Kreutznach. All Germans in France, it is said, will have to take out official permits in order to remain in the country. Advices received in London confirm the Prussian victory at Weissenburg. A dispatch from Metz states that a regiment of the Royal Guard of Prussia was cut to pieces in the action, and 7,000 men placed *hors de combat.* The French prisoners taken have been distributed around Berlin, and will be kindly cared for. The Crown Prince upon assuming command of the Third Corps of the Prussian army, issued an address, the text of which will be found in our dispatches. Gen. TURR, at Vienna, influenced by friends in France, has published a letter in which he attempts to prove that BISMARCK was ready in 1866 to abandon Belgium and Luxemburg to France. BISMARCK's organ at Berlin now approves of England's policy toward Belgium. Russia, it is said, urges the maintenance of Belgian neutrality. The Bavarian Ministry has been authorized to effect a large loan.

The vessel captured by the French and taken into Brest, proves to be the *Lanman*, from Wilmington, N. C., loaded with turpentine. She would not have been captured had she not stopped at Cork, thus giving the French Consul an opportunity to telegraph to Paris. The prohibition of corn exportation by Prussia extends only to shipments to France. English pilots have been formally forbidden to pilot armed vessels of the contending Powers. There is a better feeling in commercial circles in England, and markets of all kinds are stronger. The London journals of yesterday treat of various war topics, extracts of which are given in our dispatches. The Police of Paris made heavy seizures on Friday of specie shipped by private parties to Prussia. The *Independance Belge*, of Brussels, terms the Saarbrück fight a "farce." Great impatience is felt in Paris at the delay in operations. The Garde Mobile are dissatisfied, and want to return home. Two of the malcontents, it is reported, have been shot. The French yacht fleet will follow the naval fleet to the Baltic, the vessels to be used for floating ambulances. It was Gen. ABEL DOUAY, an infantry officer, who was killed at Weissenburg, and not the division commander, Gen. C. DOUAY. Torpedoes have been placed in the channel of the river Weser. A Board of Naval Construction is to be established in London. Large quantities of saltpetre have been ordered from India. The fortifications of Antwerp and Hamburg are to be put in complete order immediately.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

An American, writing to the London *Times*, defends his Government from the charge of "fickleness" in the diplomatic service, and shows that England changes its official representatives more frequently than America....The proceedings in Parliament yesterday, were of an unimportant character....Prince ARTHUR has contributed £20 to the Canadian Volunteer Fund ....The four Tyne oarsmen, who are to row against a St. John's N. B. crew, at Lachine, near Montreal, Canada, have finished training and will sail on Tuesday from Glasgow, for America....A dispatch from Madrid confirms the rumor that Don FERNANDO, of Portugal, is disposed to accept the Spanish crown....Great satisfaction is felt in Madrid at the ceremonies attendant upon the restoration of the flag-staff of the Spanish Consulate at Toulon....The policy of our Government toward Cuba is discussed in the Spanish papers, and MONTPENSIER's friends use it as an argument for an early meeting of the Cortes....Serious riots are reported to have occurred at Genoa, Italy, on Friday, in which two persons were killed. The affair grew out of the Froder criminal trials.

GENERAL.

The tug-boat *Tornado* exploded her boiler on Lake Ontario, yesterday, four miles from Oswego, and one and a half miles from shore. The Captain, engineer and a deck-hand were lost. The boat was valued at $10,000.

JAMES DENTON, a boy thirteen years of age, while out gunning, on Friday, near Charlestown, Mass., was accidentally shot by a companion, and instantly killed. The gun was loaded with buck-shot, and the charge carried off the entire back of the boy's head.

The Zion Methodist Episcopal Church at Port Chester, in this State, was destroyed by fire, on Friday night, caused, it is thought, by an incendiary. Loss $3,500.

In a game of base-ball at Cleveland, Ohio yesterday, the Forest City Club were defeated by the Athletics of Philadelphia, the score standing 28 to 7.

The ship *Levanter*, Capt. BURROWS, owned by M. GLEASON, of Boston, was burned at sea, together with her cargo, on the 26th ult., near Grand Banks. The crew, after making every effort to extinguish the fire, took to the boats, and were subsequently picked up by a fishing schooner. They landed at Marblehead on Friday. The ship was 1,232 tons burden.

The annual encampment of the Twenty-eighth Brigade of the State Militia will be held at Binghamton on the 25th inst., and will continue one week.

The returns of the election in North Carolina confirm the previous reports that the State has gone Democratic. The majority will, it is stated, be from 5,000 to 15,000. Both Houses of the Legislature are Democratic, and by some a two-thirds majority is claimed in both branches.

KROEYER's four-story brick building, located on Central-avenue, in Cincinnati, Ohio, was burned yesterday morning. It was occupied as a manufactory. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $4,000.

The Granite Railroad in Quincy, Mass., said to be the oldest road in the country, and always heretofore operated by horse-power, has been purchased by the Old Colony and Newport Railway Company, and will henceforth be operated with the main line.

The Harvard Base-ball Club defeated the Pastimes in Baltimore yesterday by a score of 24 to 10.

The following are the vital statistics for the past week: Still-births, 37; births, 329; marriages, 215; deaths, 652. The last, it will be seen, shows a very great decrease from the mortality of the two previous weeks, the first of which showed 1,018, and the other, 972 deaths.

The War News.

Close to the scene of the recent fight at Weissenburg, and at the small town of Worth, (or Wörd, as it appears on most maps,) an obstinate battle has been fought. It seems to be left to the taste of the reader to decide which side was victorious. It is destined to be one peculiarity of the present war that the news will be doctored for the market, and that impartial accounts will not be permitted, in the first instance at least, to reach the public. Intelligence from Prussian or French headquarters is certainly not more suspicious than that which is based upon the statements of that queer authority, the London *Daily News.* The correspondents of English or American journals are hindered greatly in the prosecution of their duties, and the result is that just after an engagement it is so contrived that one dispatch shall clearly contradict another.

The Prussians claim the victory yesterday, but, if we may believe the telegrams, the success which they at first gained was afterward turned into a defeat. Whatever the truth may turn out to be, one thing is quite certain—it will take a good many battles of this kind to decide the war. Reverses on either side will only intensify popular feeling, and draw the people adversely affected closer to the side of the Government. That was the effect of the first encounters in our own recent war, and the people of France and Prussia are not less attached to their country than we are to ours. Moreover, neither of these nations can be easily exhausted. We see at present only the preliminary moves in a vast series of events. Greater news is in reserve for us than that which is supposed to describe to us the result of the struggle at Worth. In the meanwhile, the reader will not overlook the fact that much excitement prevails in Paris, and that the Council of Ministers has thought it necessary to issue an address to the people exhorting them to be calm and patient.

False Suspicions About the Nathan Murder.

The tendency of mankind to believe the worst they can of their fellow-creatures has been very strongly brought out this week. There is no accusation which can be made against a man too base for the majority of his fellow-creatures to accept. They either go about boldly repeating it, or shake their heads and say there "must be something in it." Last Sunday a newspaper of this City published a wicked and cruel slander on one of the sons of the murdered Mr. NATHAN. We denounced it at the time as a dastardly act, worthy only of the footpads and cut-throats who infest our streets. The *World* joined with us in this protest; but the original calumny was repeated day after day in more than one of the prominent journals, and every attempt was made to poison the public mind against the members of a family already suffering under a crushing affliction.

The effect of these attacks and insinuations was necessarily great, considering, as we have already said, that nine people out of ten are always more ready to believe harm of a man than good. The whisper spread abroad that Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN had certainly murdered his father. The story was telegraphed in a more or less positive manner from one end of the country to the other. There is no possible reparation for such an outrage as this. One of our most influential contemporaries aimed article after article indirectly at young Mr. NATHAN—condescending, for once, to take its cue from a Sunday paper. Yet all this time there was not a shadow of reason for fastening so horrible a charge upon this young man, and when the evidence came to be taken at the inquest, it was proved that the blood-stains of which so much had been said were not upon Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN at all, but upon the clothes of his brother. So little had the Sunday paper known of the real facts—so little did it care for them—that it confused one brother with another, and utterly misrepresented every incident which it pretended to describe. The same journal will doubtless present another vile mass of slanders to the public this morning, and men will be found fools or knaves enough to go about mouthing it over to each other, just as if the originator of it had not already been proved to be an impostor. This sort of cut-and-thrust work in the Press may amuse some people, so long as they are not themselves the victims of it. But their turn may come some day. When once outrageous licentiousness in journalism is tolerated, no man and no woman can ever be deemed safe.

Besides the injury done to private character, by this readiness to believe every malicious story set afloat by unprincipled writers, the course of justice is greatly impeded. For a whole week the public, at least, have been put on a false scent. The real criminal has been laughing in his sleeve at the readiness with which a just community will credit any infamous story affecting the reputation of private persons. A little reflection would have shown every candid person that the presumptions were all in favor of the innocence of the late Mr. NATHAN's sons. The charge against them was accepted on the authority of—we are ashamed to mention the paper—the *Sunday Mercury.* Few men would like to have their characters dependent on the verdict of that sheet—fewer still would like to think that everything which was published in it against them would be immediately believed by their friends. But apart from all this, there were many reasons which ought to have convinced every sober-minded person that the charge against Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN was a groundless one. Let us specify but two or three of these reasons:

1. He could have had access to the safe at any time. His father was absent from the house for weeks together, and he could easily have made an opportunity of forcing open the lock without fearing detection. It was not necessary to commit a murder in order to get at it. The lock was not a "combination" one, and there need have been no great difficulty in forcing it.

2. It is mere baseless conjecture to suppose that there was any document in the safe which would have been useful to Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN. The theory about the second will would do very well for one of BEADLE's romances, but it will not bear sifting. If there had been a second will, a lawyer, or some witness to it, would, in all probability, know of its existence. At present no member of the family has reason to suppose that such a will was ever made.

3. Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN (and the same remark, of course, holds good of his brothers) was a business man, and, as such, knew perfectly well that no securities which happened to be in the safe would be negotiable. He probably was aware that not much money was there, since it is not the habit of business men to keep large sums about them or in their houses. They send their balances to their bankers, and understand the use of checks.

4. Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN is said to be a partner in a respectable firm, from which he draws an ample income. He was under no temptation to murder a father for the sake of money.

5. The wildest supposition yet made is that Mr. NATHAN, senior, did not struggle for his life. His attitude when found, and the number of blows he received, show that a desperate fight must have taken place. Is it to be supposed that the murderer escaped without a scratch? No one who has not been run away with by his private hobby-horse on this subject, (and everybody seems to own a hobby-horse with regard to it,) will believe such a thing possible. The assassin must have carried away the traces of the struggle upon him—but not the faintest mark could be found on either of the sons.

These reflections and theories ought, we say, to have been quite sufficient to exculpate the late Mr. NATHAN's sons from the outset. But a newspaper, which nobody professes to put any faith in, starts a cock-and-bull story, and half the town sets out eagerly in chase of it. It is a great satisfaction to many people to hear that their neighbor has been accused of some barbarous crime. If you want to draw an admiring audience round you, do not speak good of a man, but swear that he murdered his grandmother, that he drinks blood for his breakfast, and is in the habit of dining off boiled children. That makes a "sensation," and pleases the listeners at once. But we advise decent citizens to take notice of a not unimportant fact, namely, that it is quite possible to strike down character and life at one blow in this City. It is never a difficult matter to bring an accusation against an innocent person. When the Press is allowed to make the foulest attacks on private reputation unreproved—nay, even encouraged by the public—the prospect for the "improvement of society" is rather a bad one.

Conciliation vs. Strikes.

It was a favorite theory of the late Mr. COBDEN that all war, besides being essentially sinful, is essentially silly. As a sort of panacea for hasty and groundless conflict, a European International Congress was induced to adopt his recommendation that the great Powers there represented should bind themselves not to go to war, without first submitting the points under dispute to the States not directly involved. The present war has shown how inoperative such a scheme becomes when brought into the presence of the excited passions which precede a great national struggle. Strikes form a mere reflex of the principle of warfare introduced into industrial life, and there are not wanting people who maintain that a mutual trial of strength is the only conclusive settlement of differences in the one case as well as in the other. While the advocate for a peaceful solution of international difficulties is forced to rely mainly upon his theory in default of practical applications to give it adequate illustration, the opponent of strikes is daily furnished with fresh examples of the successful working of a more rational, and far less expensive, mode of settling disputes between employers and employed.

The latest important advance made by the principle of conciliation and arbitration has been in the west of Scotland, where two months ago not less than 20,000 men, engaged in the iron trade, were "locked out" by their employers as a counter movement to a strike which had taken place in a single establishment. The hardships entailed by this system of mutual reprisals prepared both parties to look favorably upon the example set them by their brethren in the north of England, who, by the help of Mr. THOMAS HUGHES and others, have had in existence for some time a plan for submitting disputes to a permanent Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. The Scotch workmen submitted to their employers a series of propositions, whose purport was as follows: After a statement in writing has been drawn up and signed, setting forth the nature and character of the claims made by the men, the same shall be submitted to each employer, and one workman and one employer shall be selected from each work, to meet and investigate the points in dispute, with a view to a settlement by conciliatory means; both parties agree to submit any question that the meeting may leave undecided to an independent referee, and his decision shall, for a specified time, be accepted as final. The men on strike meanwhile agreed to commence work and the masters to withdraw their lock-out decree, and the representative meeting has probably now concluded its labors, and laid the foundation of a system which, viewed either as a social reform or a material gain, is of incalculable value.

A dispute like this, which led to the stoppage of four hundred furnaces, and brought hardship and poverty upon thousands who had no possible control over the moving springs of the quarrel, has lately had numerous counterparts nearer home. As showing from what quarter the remedy is to be expected, it may be remarked that the chief promoter of this reform among English artisans has been a workman named JOHN KANE, an ardent trades-unionist, yet a consistent enemy of strikes. For five years this man fought, almost single-handed, a battle against the opposition of employers on one hand, and the prejudices of his fellow-workmen on the other, till he has ended by convincing the one that reason will go further than force, and in showing the other that the strength which resides in unity may be better employed than in sending misery and want into countless homes. As a contrast to the reckless socialism of the workmen of the European Continent, and the too prevalent lawlessness of many English and American trades-societies, the teachings of this courageous and earnest apostle of modern labor cannot fail to command admiration, and, in due time, let us hope, their due share of imitation.

Thieves and Beggars.

Laziness and idleness are the chief sources of crime. The favorite pursuit of the willfully idle is begging, and from that to theft is an easy and natural transition. In the older countries the percentage of thieves and beggars is very large. In Great Britain, with a total population of about twenty-eight millions, the statistics show an aggregate of about 150,000 criminals, and we are told that in at least nine out of ten cases it is choice and not necessity which leads men to crime.

In Great Britain, and especially in London since the organization of the Metropolitan Police, great pains have been taken to investigate the causes and prevalence of crime, and to gather trustworthy statistics concerning it. The result has been the collection of a vast amount of curious and valuable official information, which is regularly published, and from which some very interesting sketches and articles have been written. The most numerous class of thieves are known as "the swell mob," and they pursue their vocation in a great variety of ways. They are present in crowds of almost every kind, not excepting "Courts" and religious meetings, which are counted very favorable to pocket picking. Another class of thieves prowl about auction sales for the purpose of stealing, and others sneak into warehouses and shops, often carrying off large quantities of property, which they sell to pawn-brokers, who are very frequently receivers of stolen goods. These receivers are the greatest encouragers of crime, for they are not only ready customers for the articles stolen, but very often advance money to expert thieves on the faith of future robberies.

It is natural that the increased vigilance and detective skill of the Police should have increased the skill of the thieves, and caused them to devise new methods of plunder far more difficult of detection than the old ones. Some of the devices to entrap the unwary are exceedingly clever, and baffle the shrewdest policemen for a time. The post-office and the Press are made use of to carry out a great variety of swindling devices. The railways are also made accessory to some very distinct kinds of thieving. Well-dressed women hang about stations, on the watch for opportunities to steal portmanteaus; attractive men travel first-class with season tickets, on the watch for countrymen whom they can fleece with cards, and ready to pick a pocket or carry away a promising looking portmanteau or traveling case. These are styled "first-class thieves," and are often masters of several languages, and make profitable professional excursions over the Continental railways. There is another class who devote their talents to the robbery of express trains, mounting them when going at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and robbing them while in motion. Some of the most carefully studied and most cleverly executed robberies of recent times have been perpetrated by this class of thieves.

Burglars are the adepts of the profession, and are regarded with great respect by the fraternity of thieves. Some display great skill and talent, and scorn to undertake anything but what are called "first-class jobs." Others are known as "window fishers," and "portico-thieves." The latter are exceedingly clever, and have perpetrated many remarkable feats which have baffled the Police. When we consider that this great army of criminals is continually preying upon society, and as continually being hunted by a large body of the best-organized Police in the world, it is a little singular that the ranks are constantly swelling rather than diminishing. There is much discussion as to how the evil is to be dealt with, and whether it is possible to entirely eradicate it.

In 1868, there were 158,480 criminals committed to prison in England and Wales. Of these, 21,189 had been in jail once before, 9,263 twice, 5,213 three times, 3,557 four times, 2,933 seven times, 2,427 ten times, while 4,488 had been in prison more than ten times. The worst thieves are those who have been imprisoned oftenest. They are the most dangerous enemies of society, pursuing crime as a vocation, and training young thieves to follow in their footsteps. It is asserted that a mistaken philanthropy has done much to aggravate the evil. The severity of punishment has been mitigated, transportation has ceased, prisons are made far more comfortable than the average homes of honest mechanics, and at short intervals the criminal is let loose upon society to resume his nefarious work. It is argued that continued confinement, and application to some remunerative labor, ought to be inflicted upon the incorrigible criminals. Many assert that there is no other way of protecting society from the depredations and constant terrors which that class inflict upon it. In a certain sphere, they allow, and to a certain extent, humanity and prison-discipline have accomplished a great work, but they have conferred comparative impunity upon crime, and have extended greater consideration to criminals than to those who obey the law.

The Sin of Being Old.

A German artisan committed suicide a few days ago in Jersey City, leaving behind him a paper accounting for his fatal act. The poor fellow was given to drink, it seems, but, as he explains in this farewell document, this vice had not long afflicted him. A short time ago he had been industrious and prosperous, but in an evil hour he had fallen into reckless ways, and the end was ruin and death. Perhaps in his last testimony to his fellow-men injustice was done to the living. He censures his wife for the misfortunes that had overtaken them, and lays at her door the crime he was about to commit. Men, bewildered with drink, are not always just, and, it may be, the wife was more sinned against than sinning. The sentence, however, that concludes this dying statement, has a pathos which carries conviction of its truth, and, illustrating as it does a fault which is sometimes called national, and which is certainly lamentably common, deserves something more than passing consideration. "Every one should excuse me for this action," writes this unhappy mortal, about to rush unbidden into the presence of his Maker—"it was the fault of my wife—because I was getting old."

This may, we repeat, be unfair to the wife; it may be the expression of one of those rankling prejudices, not less bitter because entirely unfounded, of which those who poison their brains with alcohol are often the victims. Yet we need not doubt the sincerity of the poor fellow's conviction, nor on any theory is his statement less pathetic. The incident is painfully suggestive of that irreverence for age which is betrayed in so many ways in our society, and which is at once a shame, an injury, and a folly. A shame because it partakes of the nature of impiety, an injury because it eschews the benefit of experience, and a folly because it invites by example the infliction upon one's self in due time of the disrespect now shown to others. It is easy to see how, in a new country, and especially in a new democratic country, youth should assume a disproportionate importance. Old institutions are discountenanced by the mere act of casting them off, and by a facile analogy all ancient things are viewed with a certain discredit. Physical strength—the sheer capacity to labor—is, moreover, the thing of primary consequence in a new country, and bodily vigor belongs pre-eminently to youth. The relative importance of youth is exaggerated from this cause,—much as manual, as distinguished from brain, labor, is magnified under parallel circumstances. Graduates of Harvard, and professional men of Eastern repute, trundled wheelbarrows and carried trunks in 1849, in San Francisco, and could not make as much money by it as the hardy Celt, inured to toil, who gained his daily bread at home with pick and spade. The habits of thought and the social phenomena that spring from such conditions as these are easy to trace, and are familiar to observers in nearly all new countries. It is not hard, furthermore, to point out how divergence from established creeds, and the erection of numerous independent standards of belief, whatever the other advantages of such separation, does not tend to augment the prevailing reverence for authority. There are other factors that enter into the problem with, it must be said, the general melancholy result that gray hairs are far less honored among us than is consonant with the Divine command, or than is requisite for the moral health of the community.

Now, it is hardly needful to array arguments to show that, except in physical power, and perhaps in comeliness, the old are, broadly speaking, in every respect superior to the young. They surpass them in sagacity, in caution, in foresight that provides for contingencies, and in the accumulated resource that copes with the unforeseen. They know more of men, and yet are generally more tolerant of them. They are less swift to condemn and more willing to praise. They are fountains of knowledge, supplying streams of wisdom and timely suggestion to all around them, without money and without price. And it is well that it should be so. For the accumulated experience of mankind attests that all ages have their compensations—that what is lost in force as time rolls on is gained in skill; and in recognition of the fact, even barbarians respect the snowy hairs of the elders of their tribe. It is time that average Americans should exhibit a little more readiness to profit by so universal an example. The wretched King Lear invokes the commiseration of the gods because they "themselves are old," and as we approach our National Centennial, the country may be said to emerge from her nonage, and to demand both from other nations and from her sons that deference for years which reason and precedent have elsewhere so universally established.

The proceedings of the Republican managers at Saratoga last week, evinced a commendable anxiety for conciliation and harmony in the party. The designation of an early day for the Convention, and the action taken in regard to existing differences among the leaders, are indicative of a desire to bring all sections to work for the success of the ticket. If the temper displayed at Saratoga on Friday is carried into the canvass throughout the State, and kept alive till the day of election, there will be a good prospect of our disappointing the very confident anticipations of the Democrats.

After all, the war has been too much for the Evangelical Alliance. The meeting which was to have been held in this City during the Fall has been indefinitely postponed. The President and Secretaries of the Alliance are about to publish a statement in which they will declare that the "Divine will is most clearly expressed in the mighty events now transpiring in Europe." They also say that "the Infinite Wisdom which has ordered this result will, we have no doubt, also overrule the postponement [of the meeting] to the furtherance of the Gospel." This is at least an original view of a war which seems to set most of the teachings of the "Gospel" at defiance, and perhaps it may be doubted whether anybody is quite competent to interpret the Divine will in the matter.

The heat increases again; but there is one consolation which those who suffer from it may lay to heart, namely, that it cannot last very much longer. At the very worst, things ought to mend in about four weeks' time. The mortality among children is very great, but let parents take good care that none of the unripe fruit now sold about the streets enters their houses, and give their children as little water to drink as possible, and they need not fear so much from disease. Water which is given to children ought to be first boiled, and then a few drops of lime-water added to it. This simple precaution greatly reduces the perils to which the little ones are at present exposed. It is in the overcrowded parts of the City that the most distressing mortality occurs. Let anybody take a walk through Water-street and the surrounding neighborhood, and he will cease to wonder that the poor children die so fast.

Gen. BANKS, in his recent speech at Boston, refused to entertain the theory that the American people are bound to take sides in the contest between France and Prussia. He does not see that any good results are to be obtained from "the annihilation of the smaller States of Europe." "We are invited," he says, "in contravention of our principles to become partisans to this terrible contest. No! our duty lies not in that direction. Let God reign and His will be done"—a pious wish which will doubtless be realized. In the meantime Gen. BANKS cannot alter the fact that the vast majority of Republicans sympathize heartily with Prussia—or, as we should rather say, with Germany. Gen. BANKS expressed himself strongly in favor of the repeal of those prohibitive duties which have for the time ruined our shipping trade. If he will work hard next session for a redress of this great mistake, the public will not be slow to appreciate his services.

The statement which was put forward in the name of REAL made no impression whatever on the public mind, and was manifestly only intended to injure Gov. HOFFMAN, the Mayor, and one or two other persons. The Mayor has taken steps to prove the falsity of the charge which was directed against him personally, but his reputation was not likely to suffer from the foolish insinuation which was cast out against him. Gov. HOFFMAN has quite as little to fear from any attack made in the name of the unhappy convict who was hanged on Friday, and who is to have a grand funeral today.

It has been estimated from the partial census returns already sent in that the population of New-York proper will not much exceed eight hundred and seventy-five thousand. The Democratic papers are inclined to question the correctness of the canvass, just as they did the State enumeration of 1865, under Secretary of State DUPUY. The fact, however, is scarcely to be doubted that the population of our City is not increasing as rapidly as is generally supposed. High rents, difficulty of transit, and other reasons are driving a very large number of people away from New-York to the adjacent suburbs for residences. It is not strange that Democratic organs should cry out against the official proof that our population is not increasing, for it affords damaging evidence that their heavy majorities in the City are chiefly fictitious.

The City has now been well placarded with offers of $47,000 reward for the discovery of the murderer of Mr. NATHAN, or of the articles of which he was robbed. The proclamation is judiciously drawn up, and is calculated to make a greater impression on the popular mind than the promises made through the medium of the papers. Even in these days and in this country, there are many people who do not read newspapers—"sneak thieves" of the Jack Reynolds type among the number. But the placards now so conspicuous in the streets attract everybody's attention, and get talked of in bar-rooms all over the City. No stone is left unturned to find the assassin, and the chances are that some slight accident will yet bring him to light. If so, we hope medical evidence as to the murderer's sanity will be excluded from the trial.

The people of St. Paul are rejoicing over the completion of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, the first train over which reached St. Paul on the 1st of August. It is a most important event in the history of the North-west, and cannot fail to stimulate its development. By the completion of the road, Minnesota is in direct communication with New-York City, and can send her wheat hither for a market as profitably as Western Illinois.

The German Press on the War—The Women Appealed to—Humbug about the Imperial Boy.

The *Die Neue Zeit*, the German weekly woman's suffrage paper, published in this City, in its yesterday's edition says:

"Do not weary, companions, in your principles on this or on the other side of the ocean. Although the sky of our future is covered with dark clouds, yet the sun of liberty will break through them and shine for the coming generations in eternal clearness. To you, however, women, we appeal once more; make yourselves free and bring up a better, nobler human race. Teach your sons that only he is a true patriot who for himself and for his own people endeavors to reach the highest dignity of man; that only he is a true patriot who fights the inner enemies of his people first. Teach your sons, the brothers of our German people, that if two cultured nations fight each other, the genius of civilization mournfully conceals its head, and that by a fraternal war mankind is thrown back for centuries, as far as enlightenment, virtue and humanity are concerned. Awake from your lethargy, ye German women. In your hand, and in yours alone, rests the highest good of mankind—progress, liberty and true patriotism of all nations."

The New-Yorker *Journal* of the 5th inst., says: "Humbug rules France. The blunt dispatch of the Emperor of France to the Empress, which has the signification of a dispatch to the Paris journals, proves that the whole war has been commenced and is waged for the Imperial Prince, and the cable men are so foolish as to be used here as tools for that boy, as if it were necessary in America also 'to keep him before the people.' First, it was duly reported that the Prince was burning with desire to go to the seat of war; then it was stated that he was allowed to go thither; now the boy was full of Imperial joy; then he departed with his father and arrived at Metz; and last, and best of all, an outpost skirmish is trumpeted forth by the Imperial father, and by LOUIS NAPOLEON himself as a battle. The Imperial Prince has received the baptism of fire; he was near the fire, and has picked up a ball himself. The boy was not afraid at all, and an old soldier wept about it. It is remarkable that an old soldier wept about it; but LOUIS NAPOLEON has said so, and therefore it must be true of course. This eagerness of the Emperor to speak always about the Imperial Prince, to announce to the world all the latter's individual doings, proves clearly that the whole war is waged only in order to create some enthusiasm among the Paris rabble, who make and unmake the Governments of France. Why talk humbug in America?"

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The City.

"The King is dead—long live the King!" Almost before the dramatic season of the past is laid to rest, the dramatic season of the future is upon us, pressing its claims with all the intrepidity of youth and inexperience, and promising to regale a public that has hardly recovered from the fatigues of past enjoyment with unexampled pleasures to come. A pretty new ballet called "Sitala," of which we gave on the day succeeding its production a sufficient account, has been the sole novelty of the week; but we are threatened with new attractions enough hereafter to keep up the spirits of the most inveterate theatre-goer. We cannot, to be sure, reckon among these the reappearance of that great favorite, Mr. JOS. JEFFERSON, in "Rip Van Winkle"—an event announced for Aug. 15; but the tidings of the forthcoming attraction at Booth's Theatre will be, like that of old wine, an assurance of gratification, of which any new vintage could only afford the doubtful possibility. Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., is evidently determined to do or die at the Grand Opera-house. No sooner has his really excellent and successful Viennoise Ballet Troupe made its mark with the public than he advertises—to appear Sept. 15—a fresh company for opera bouffe, which he confidently assures us includes much capital talent. Among the artists, who are all strangers to an American audience, are Mlle. GILLY, by some esteemed the equal, if not the superior, of the famous Mme. SCHNEIDER; Mlle. MONTALAND, from the Folie Dramatique; Mlle. THAL, from the Athenee; Mlle. JOUSSE, from the Folie Dramatique; Mons. GAUSSIN, a celebrated tenor from the Varieties; Mons. HERMINER, tenor, from the Varieties; Mons. VARLET, baritone, from the Chatelet; Mons. ANTHONY, basso, from the Chatelet; Mons. HETTEMANS, buffo, from the Varieties; Mons. ESTEVE, Stage Director, from the principal Parisian theatres. The opening opera will be HERVE's "Petit Faust," and its attractions are to be enhanced, not only by elaborate and costly scenery and decorations, but by a fine ballet troupe, which will include the most popular of the artists now dancing at the Grand Opera-house.

Domestic Notes.

On the 5th of next month, MARIE SEEBACH, the celebrated German actress, will appear as *Marguerite*, in GOETHE's "Faust," at the French Theatre. The representations of this lady in Munich, Hanover, Berlin, and Vienna, have been a series of successes....On Saturday evenings, at Booth's Theatre, after it reopens, a dramatization of "The Lady of the Lake" will be given....Mrs. JAMES OATES and her burlesque troupe reappear at the Olympic on the 22d. Mr. G. L. FOX is also preparing a new pantomime for this establishment ....At Wallack's the opening piece of the season will be the latest London novelty, "The Two Roses"....Niblo's will reopen probably about the 15th inst., with the "Duke's Motto," in which Mr. L. P. BARRETT and Miss LIZZIE PRICE will appear. Miss LOTTA will succeed them....The Harry Becket blondes have made an engagement to appear in Richmond, Va., early in the Fall....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, so the rumor runs, will resume her professional career shortly ....MATILDA HERON's "Pearl" will be brought out at the Fifth-avenue Theatre during the season....The Boston theatres will reopen during the first week of September. At the Globe, which has been redecorated with great splendor, Mr. CHARLES FECHTER is announced to open in "Monte Christo." The prices of admission have been considerably advanced, and the general impression appears to be that the audiences will be slender in consequence....The Lydia Thompson troupe appear at the Boston Theatre on the 12th of September....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS is playing in Elmira.... Mr. COULDOCK and daughter are at St. Joseph, Mo....McKEAN BUCHANAN has been delighting the Milwaukee critics by his "majestic figure, faultless elocution, and exceeding grace and dignity of movement." In "Hamlet" and "Richelieu" they consider him to have few equals, which in one sense is doubtless correct....LUCILLE WESTERN and company are in Maine....LISA WEBER's burlesque troupe is in Montreal. On the 8th they play in Quebec, and thence go to St. John's and Halifax....A new opera-house was dedicated in Janesville, Wis., on July 18, "under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city"....A grand complimentary benefit was recently given to a Mr. W. C. GALLAGHER at the Pittsburg, Penn., Opera-house, which resulted as follows: Expenses, $143; receipts, $57 75; balance against the beneficiare, $85 25....The Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, has been pulled down, and a theatre is being erected on its site....An opera troupe has been organized by the inmates of the prison at Cambridge, Mass. They are not open to long engagements, at least for the present.

Foreign Notes.

The competition for tragedy and comedy at the Conservatoire was fixed for the 25th, 26th and 27th of last month....An excellent Italian version of CHARLES DICKENS' "The Cricket on the Hearth" has been written by Signora GRAZIA MANCINI PIERANTONI....Signor BOTTESINI, the Paganini of contrabassi, has produced a new concert overture at the Baden-Baden concerts....Another pupil of Mme. VIARDOT, a Mlle. ANNA BOSSO, has made a successful debut at the Baden-Baden concerts.... Messrs. RIVINGTON are publishing an account of Ober Ammergau Passion Play, by Rev. M. McCOLL, who wrote the account of it in the *Times*. The actor who personated the Savior in this play has been obliged to go with the French Army, and the further performance is therefore deferred....Mr. J. C. BROUGH has been appointed to the librarian's post at the London Institution, an office once held by PORSON.... The King of Italy has conferred the Order of the Iron Crown on M. PANOFKA, the singing-master, now residing at Florence....Mme. GOMPERZ-BETTELHEIM will take part in the Beethoven commemoration at Vienna. So will the Abbe LISZT, who has promised to conduct the Mass in D...."La Vagabonde," a drama in five acts by MM. BEAUVALLET, *père et fils*, has been read at the Ambigu Comique....M. LOCKROY's drama "L'Honnête Homme," is in rehearsal at the Gymnase. It will be followed by a comedy by MM. LABICHE and GONDINET....The Italian adaptation of CHERUBINI's "Deux Journées," and the production of Signor SCHIRA's opera, "Selvaggia," will have to be chronicled among the Drury-lane unredeemed pledges.... Readings from the poets seem to be fast becoming as popular abroad as in London. At the Salle Gerson, (Sorbonne,) Mme. ERNST gave, last month, a "Lecture Poétique."...The book of FERDINAND HILLER's dramatic cantata, "Nal und Damajanti," to be produced at the Birmingham Musical Festival on the 1st of September, has been written by Frau Dr. SOPHIE HASENCLAVER. ....The veteran composer MERCEDANTE is to compose the hymn which will be executed at the distribution of the prizes at the International Maritime Exhibition, to be held in the Autumn, at Naples......Favorable mention is made in the German papers of the baritone CAFFIERI, who sustains the part of *Nelusko*, and of Mlle. LOFFLER, who is the *Selika*, in MEYERBEER's "Africaine," performed at Wiesbaden....The repairs at the Varietes are almost completed, and the theatre will shortly reopen with "Barbe Bleue." Among contemplated novelties is a piece entitled "Le Trone d'Ecosse," in which LESUEUR will make his début at the Varietes....It is in contemplation at the Comedie Francaise to remount "L'Ile des Esclaves," a curious little piece of MARIVAUX, first performed in 1725, and not seen for many years. The principal parts in it are confided to COQUELIN, Mlle. DINAH FELIX and Mme. PROVOST PONSIN... The annual competition for the "Prix de Rome" at the Paris Conservatoire has given rise to an intervention on the part of the Government. M. MARECHAL, a pupil of M. VICTOR MASSE, obtained a majority of the judges who are called "jury," but the decision caused such a stormy scene that the Minister of Fine Arts intervened, and assigned the same prize to M. CHARLES LEFEBVRE, a pupil of GOUNOD and AMBROISE THOMAS. M. LEFEBVRE, it appears, had secured nearly the same number of votes as his rival, MARECHAL. Taking advantage of the resignation of M. TAUDOU, who was the successful candidate for 1869, there will be, therefore, two pupils sent to Rome for free education. Time will show which of the two competitors will prove to be a great composer. Roman prizes too often have turned out blanks elsewhere.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE ON HIGH SALARIES.

Several of our contemporaries, affirms the *Pall Mall Gazette*, have recently called attention to the supposed fact that Mlle. NILSSON receives £150 a night, and thereupon argue that if operatic speculations do not answer that is to be explained by the high salaries paid to prima donnas. Whether Mlle. NILSSON does or does not receive £150 a night, we cannot say, nor have we any information as to whether of late operatic speculations in England have, or have not, proved successful. But of this we are quite certain, that Mlle. NILSSON's nights at Drury Lane, like Mme. PATTI's at Covent Garden, have been profitable ones, and that if money has been lost, it has been on the off-nights, when at Covent Garden Mme. PATTI, at Drury Lane Mlle. NILSSON, has not sung. If a prima donna receives, let us say, £200 a night (which an indignant public will be glad to hear is still somewhat above the average,) what does that matter to the director if on the night when she sings he lets twenty-five pound boxes and a hundred guinea stalls, which would otherwise have remained unoccupied? He would gain five pounds a night by the transaction, but of course prima donnas do not receive £200 a night or anything like it. The fact is (as the musical writer of the *Times* pointed out the other day) that, instead of the two representations a week, which were thought enough for the public five-and twenty years ago, they are now tempted with ten representations a week, and they resist the temptation.

SCHNEIDER IN "BARBE BLEU."

OFFENBACH's opera-bouffe of "Barbe Bleue" was reproduced at the Princess Theatre, London, on July 18, with Mlle. SCHNEIDER as the vulgar, vivacious heroine of the story. A noted critic describes the performance as follows: "Barbe Bleue" as most of our readers are aware, is an opera-bouffe, full of odd situations and humorous conceits, which entirely dispel our established notions of Blue Beard. The piece certainly supplies Mlle. SCHNEIDER with a part completely suited to her peculiar talents, and as *Boulotte* the French actress is probably at her best. In the first act, her assumption of the wild, unkempt, buxom peasant girl, of free-and-easy manners, was excellently portrayed, and was strikingly contrasted by her mock modesty of demeanor when the good luck of the drawing for *la rosière* has constituted her for the time the representative of village virtue and innocence. In the second act, where *Boulotte*, as the sixth wife of *Blue Beard*, so scandalizes the court at which she is presented, by her behavior, the acting was of that *prononcé* kind which has rendered Mlle. SCHNEIDER notorious, and was carried to an excess of vulgar grimacing at the conclusion of the act where *Blue Beard* tears his wife away from a court very naturally shocked at her proceedings. The taste of the aristocratic audience may be fairly estimated by our remarking that the extravagant gestures, the kicking, the frequent elevation of the outspread fingers to the nose, were heartily appreciated, and led to the recall of the performer, while Mlle. SCHNEIDER in due bounds in act the first—wherein her performance was really indicative of histrionic powers—scarcely had a hand raised to applaud her. One could almost imagine that the ladies and gentlemen present had come to see the gestures and postures of the popular actress, to applaud and encourage them and nothing else. M. CARRIER, who was not in good voice, played *Barbe Bleue* effectively; and Mr. SCHEY, as *Prince Saphir*, was quiet and humorous. The part of *King Bobeche* was taken by M. DAUBRAY, who is equally at home in opera-bouffe as in comedy, and whose impersonation of the jealous, irritable, and conceited monarch is one of the best bits of burlesque acting that we have seen. The small part of *Alvarez* was capitally acted by M. LAPISSIDA. Mdlle. VIZENTINI sustained the character of the *Princess Hermia*, and sang well throughout. The opera-bouffe was placed upon the stage in a manner not indicative of the early termination of the season at this house. The scenery was new and the dresses were costly and in good taste.

"HELEN DOUGLAS" AT THE HAYMARKET.

After Mr. BUCKSTONE has brought his season to a close with his annual benefit, and a speech which is sure to be received with laughter and applause, says the London *Times*, the Haymarket Theatre not unfrequently becomes the scene of some managerial freak, which startles a score or so of persons during the hot days of summer, but is entirely forgotten when autumn brings back Mr. BUCKSTONE and his company to their proper home. The freak this year is a mild little tragedy, entitled "Helen Douglas," the writer of which does not state his (or her) name, and the actors in which have names for the most part unknown to the London public. The circumstance that the piece is written in blank verse, and consists of five acts, gives it an air of pretension, which might expose it to a more severe criticism than it merits. Really it is a very harmless little affair, the five acts are very short, the verse is unaccompanied by anything like poetical swing, and if the drop-curtain descended less frequently we should have a respectable specimen of the sort of melodrama that was considered interesting when GEORGE III. was king. The action takes place in Scotland. *Robert Douglas* (Mr. E. ARNOTT) is a wicked noble, who deeply loves his kinswoman *Helen*, (Miss EVELYN,) the wife of *James Ruthven*, (Mr. C. VERE,) and evidently aspires to found his character upon that of *Macbeth*. Consequently, he waylays the unlucky *James*, in a dark place called the "Fairies' Glen," and despatches him, after a brief combat. *Helen*, who adored her husband, by no means relishes the advances of *Robert*; but she has a little boy, whom she idolizes, and, by contriving to lose and find this little boy, *Robert* so far appears his protector that she bestows her hand upon the intrusive suitor. But *Nemesis* arrives by express, on the evening of the wedding day. *Robert*, who loves his wife's estates almost as much as herself, has resolved to put little *David* out of the way, and to have him brought up in Italy, ignorant of his real name. *Geronimo*, (Mr. C. VERE,) an Italian, to whom he entrusts the accomplishment of this admirable purpose, wisely reflects that if the boy is killed rather than exiled, much expense for board and lodging will be saved; so, without the knowledge of his employer, he contrives a deadly poison, which is to be administered to the child during the wedding banquet. Through circumstances which we need not enumerate the poison finds its way into the stomach not of little *David*, but of big *Robert*, who dies miserably, leaving everybody else miserable likewise. The easy natural manner in which this piece is played deserves remark. Rant and exaggeration arise when the actor goes too far in the work of assumption. The safest way to avoid these excesses is not to assume at all, and, save by Mr. E. ARNOTT, who tries to make the best of the feeble villain *Robert*, and Miss GOODALL, who infuses life into an insipid *soubrette*, this is the way chosen by the present Haymarket company.

WAGNER'S WALKYRIE.

On reading the accounts published of the magnificent scenery secured, after being expressly stipulated for, by Herr WAGNER for his opera of "Walkyrie," writes an English correspondent, one is tempted to inquire how it is that a composer, who, in his critical writings, is never tired of inveighing against the depraved and sensual character of modern operatic representations, and of proclaiming his own idealist expositions, should condescend to rest his chances of success to so great an extent on the splendor of mere decorative accessories. When the "Rheingold" was about to be produced last year, it may be remembered that Herr WAGNER stopped the rehearsals and put off the first representation of the work for some considerable time, on the ground that the scenery was insufficient; and, in fact, the scenery, when the opera was at last brought out, was worthy of a Porte St. Martin féerie, or, better still, of a Drury Lane pantomime. It cannot be said that the musical element was neglected in the "Rheingold," for a series of curiously contrived tableaux were unfolded and exhibited to a continuous musical accompaniment, which lasted four hours. This mere "prologue," as Herr WAGNER called it, was, it is true, divided into four acts, but the acts were separated only by dioramic effects, during which the music was carried on without an interval of repose, without even such breaks as are mercifully interposed between the movements of symphonies. We can well understand that an opera by Herr WAGNER would be very trying without magnificent scenery, but before he can be said to have attained a legitimate success as a musical composer he ought to be tested even as that object of his scorn, ROSSINI, even as the contemptible and scarcely to be named DONIZETTI, have been tested—by having some one work performed in which the scenery will be as gorgeous as that of "Il Barbiere," the costumes as picturesque as those of "Don Pasquale." MEYERBEER, taunted with the important part assigned in his works to scenery, ballets, processions and *mise en scene* generally, replied, when he had leisure to do so, by composing "Dinorah," the simplest, and certainly one of the most charming, operas in existence. "Der Fliegende Holländer" (or "The Damned Dutchman," as the opera by WAGNER announced for performance at Drury Lane is called in the Italian version) is not a true Wagnerian work, or no manager, unsupported by a subvention, would think of bringing it out. Its melodies have, like Italia, "the fatal gift of beauty." It is, in fact, written in the first manner of WAGNER, whereas he is now in his third or fourth—new developments of style being visible, it is said, in each of his two last operas, "Rheingold" and "Walkyrie." It is a remarkable fact that in experimenting with Herr WAGNER, managers have thought it expedient to "try back." After "Tanhauser" (1845) no Paris manager could be found rash enough to make a still more advanced demonstration with "Rheingold," (1869.) The director of the Théâtre Lyrique, confirmed Wagnerist as he was, would not even risk "Lohengrin," (1850.) He preferred to go back all the way to "Rienzi," (1842) the first of Herr WAGNER's operas; and now the manager of Drury Lane, instead of the once-contemplated "Tannhauser," wisely contents himself with such an early work as "L'Olandese Donnato," otherwise "Der Fliegende Holländer"—Herr WAGNER's second opera, produced immediately after "Rienzi," at Dresden, in 1842, when the composer was under the influence of the thoroughly melodious WEBER.

SARATOGA.

The Season at its Height—Who are Present—The Gamblers in Force—How the Days are Spent—Some Peculiarities.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1870.

This fashionable watering-place may be said to be in the height of a prosperous season. The hotels are full, and fashion appears to be the ruling power just now. The influx of New-York Republican politicians who, during the past three days, gathred here in attendance on the meeting of the State Central Committee, of whose doings I gave you an account yesterday, was large, but their numbers are being thinned out, in consequence of there being nothing more of political interest here. Both Senators CONKLING and FENTON have left, and HORACE GREELEY, who, for a time, shed the light of his countenance upon us, has gone to the Adirondack region. There are many politicians yet remaining, however, of both Republican and Democratic complexion, and no small amount of caucusing and pipe-laying are being transacted at the principal hotels. The near approach of the Republican State Convention, to be held here Sept. 7, has given an additional impetus to these political manœuverings, and we may expect to see much more of them between this and the meeting of the Convention.

WHO ARE AT THE SPRINGS.

Among the recent arrivals of New-Yorkers are A. T. STEWART, Ex-Judge HENRY P. HILTON, Ex-Judge BEEBE, Hon. JAS. W. GERARD and Register CONNOLLY, (the Big Judge.) I noticed the last-named gentleman this morning, drinking the waters at the Congress Spring, and exercising his massive frame in the Park. New-York has sent here also, I am sorry to say, a full representation of less reputable personages. The gamblers of the Metropolis are here in force. Probably they find many birds to pluck; and no wonder, considering the enticing allurements that pertain to the vice of gaming that are here spread out so profusely. Baden-Baden does not surpass Saratoga in this respect. Taking all things together, if one philosophizes on the subject at all, he feels bound to say that watering-place life is not highly conducive to practical piety. *Per contra*, there are numbers of preachers here from all sections of the country, and the local pulpits are usually supplied on Sundays by these clerical visitors, of greater or lesser note, as the case may be. Among the prominent ministers from the City are Rev. Drs. CUYLER and CHEEVER, both of whom have held forth on two or three Sundays since their arrival. Rev. Dr. CUYLER, Rev. Dr. SPEAR, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, and Rev. J. D. FOOTE, all of New-York, will occupy pulpits here tomorrow.

A PECULIARITY OF THE PLACE.

A peculiar feature of Saratoga is the number of "houses" that are to be met with. Every boarding-place where ten or a dozen people are lodged and fed during the season is known by some high-sounding name, and its designation is generally made apparent by a small tin-sign which is placed beside the front door. It may be, and probably is, the case that as much real comfort may be had at these private boarding-places as at the fashionable hotels, but the style of the thing I refer to is ludicrous, nevertheless. The crowds at the hotels are coming and going all the time. Those who opened the season at Newport, Niagara, Long Branch or Cape May, are coming here to remain for a time, while those who began their Summering here are leaving for one of the above-mentioned places. It seems, in fact, as if fashion were making her grand rounds. She propably will not finish them until the month of September has passed away.

HOW TO "DO" SARATOGA.

To "do" Saratoga properly is no easy task. The routine seems to be about in this wise: It is *en regle* to drink the waters before breakfast. This is not the universal custom, however, as early rising is not in high favor with those, especially, who make it a practice to attend the nightly hops. After breakfast novel reading and general lolling around divide the time till dinner. The dressing for this meal, if one may judge from the elaborateness of the toilets, (which are not invariably in good taste,) is a toilsome matter for the ladies. After dinner, riding out is in order; a visit to the lake, the bottle-ground, Corinth Falls, or some other place of interest, being acknowledged as the right thing. Supper follows, after which another change of dress must be undergone for the evening hop, which generally tires out the ladies to such a degree that a long sleep is necessary to enable them to gain strength enough to go through the same labor the next day. Of course, I refer now to hotel life. Those who "board" simply, are not compelled to undergo the infliction which fashion puts upon her votaries.

HIGH PRICES.

Of course prices here are inordinately high for everything, and if you remark this fact to a store-keeper or livery stableman, he reminds you that "this is Saratoga." Not to fee your waiter is positively atrocious; and, in this particular, add fifty per cent. to what, in the City, for instance, would be a reasonable gratuity, and you will about come up to the Saratoga standard; and so on through the chapter.

NOTIONS VENDERS IN FORCE.

The peripatetic venders of notions, and those who have sundry and divers means for turning an honest penny, are here in full force. One will sell you perfumes, and another entreats you to purchase a dentrifice. One will punch you out a clothes-marker in a jiffy, and another assures you that you ought to buy his stereoscoptic views of Saratoga. At one time you are besought to "test the strength of your lungs," and at another to "know your weight in community." I have not, as yet, met the fat-faced man of Broadway, who deals in the little affair by means of which you may imitate a pig's grunt, a canary's singing, the bleat of a sheep, or the peculiar sound which emanates from the frog pond. I suppose, however, he will be here before the season closes, in order to glean the spare change that the others have failed to get hold of. Gen. DANIEL PRATT, the "great American traveler," is enlightening the people here on the Chemistry of Creation, Equilibrium, and sundry other intricate subjects. He furnishes no small amount of fun for his listeners.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Last night there was a grand children's masquerade at the Union. It was participated in very extensively by the young folks. The costumes were of every variety as to style and costliness, and the appearance of the grand ballroom was highly picturesque. The invitation to the citizens was general, and scores of young Saratogians rigged themselves in fantastic dresses and took part in the enjoyment of the occasion. Just at this writing the season is rather quiet, and it will probably remain so until Friday next, when the races will begin, and give a greater degree of life to the town. There is a large number of good horses here already, and this will be augmented greatly during the coming week from the stables of gentlemen who are owners of racing stock. Your sporting reporter has already given you the names and qualities of these. The turnouts on the roads hereabout in the afternoons are magnificent in style, and the roadsters are probably unsurpassed in any city in the Union. The weather here is delightfully cool and pleasant, and the mercury shows no tendency to rise up high among the nineties.

J. E. B.

Injury to the Trotting Mare Lady Thorn—A False Report.

The Buffalo *Express* of the 5th inst. says: Considerable of a sensation was created among horsemen here, yesterday afternoon, by the report that the famous trotting mare *Lady Thorn*, "Queen of the Turf," had fallen from a plank, while being put aboard the cars, and broke her hip, thus disabling her for life, if not productive of fatal results. The intelligence early in the afternoon was that she was in a very precarious condition, and even if her life was saved she would be unfitted for the turf ever after. Toward night the report came that she had been shot to ease her of her misery, and immediately after came a flat contradiction of the story. Mr. M. W. OLCOTT, who left Rochester at 6 o'clock last evening, stated that the report that *Lady Thorn* had broken her thigh-bone was totally false. The facts of the incident are these: The mare was being shipped into a car, and the platform being narrow and without sides, she stepped off with her off hind foot, and fell over upon the track, striking upon her side and hip. Her hip was bruised, but the skin was not broken. Dr. WM. SOMERVILLE, the well-known veterinary surgeon, was immediately telegraphed for, and upon his arrival he pronounced the mare all right, and said that she would be ready to be taken to Buffalo either Friday or Saturday. There are some doubts as to her being able to participate in next week's races, still hopes are entertained that she will so far recover as to be able to enter the lists. The race between her and *Goldsmith Maid* promised to be the exciting event of the races, and was looked forward to with much interest and expectation by sporting men. It will be too bad to disappoint them. We have the assertions of one or two gentlemen who may be considered good authority, that she will positively trot here next Friday.

A CHURCH SCANDAL.

A Clergyman in the Land of Steady Habits Guilty of Unbecoming Conduct—The Result a Division and Bitter Feeling in the Congregation—The Reverend Sinner Resigns.

The public mind in Bridgeport, Conn., has recently been worked up to the highest pitch of excitement by the developments which have come to light affecting the character of a venerable clergyman of that place, and which culminated a few evenings since in his separation from the church and society over which he has officiated as pastor for several years. The clergyman referred to, is Rev. Mr. RICHARDS, pastor of the North Congregational Church of Bridgeport, a gentleman of acknowledged ability and eloquence as a preacher. The origin of the trouble in which he is now involved is variously stated. Nevertheless, his warmest friends admit that he has acted with great impropriety among the ladies of his congregation, and that his usefulness at Bridgeport as a minister of the Gospel, is at an end. The following information relative to the affair has been gathered with great care from some of his most earnest friends, as well as from those who have persistently urged a full investigation of the grave charges preferred against him. It appears from the friendly version of the affair, that about a year ago the question of the propriety of allowing an "Evangelist," by the name of POTTER, the privilege of filling the pulpit as an exhorter, was brought up. The Young Men's Christian Association of Bridgeport, urged it, while the pastor and a number of leading members of the church were greatly opposed thereto. Notwithstanding this opposition to the proposed exhortations, Rev. B. B. BEARDSLEY, a retired preacher, Mr. B. K. MILLS, a prominent citizen, and others in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, invited Mr. POTTER, the Evangelist, to attend the church and officiate in his peculiar line of making converts. This action so worked upon the mind and health of the pastor that he failed to perform his duties in a satisfactory manner, and, in fact, it was surmised by some that he had become demented.

About the same time reports were freely circulated, reflecting very severely upon the character and conduct of Rev. Mr. RICHARDS; and at a meeting of the church and society, some statements which had been made by a number of ladies was referred to, discussed and commented upon, which led to an exhibition of much feeling and bad temper. Finally a committee, consisting of four deacons of the church, viz.: Messrs. LACLY, HINCKS, JONES and HUBBELL to investigate the truth or falsity of the charges preferred against Mr. RICHARDS. The Committee first waited upon their pastor for the purpose of hearing what he had to say in his own defense, in relation to the reports in circulation, and then to the several ladies who had complained of his conduct toward them. The complainants numbered about fifteen, five of whom had made affidavits of the alleged facts, while the others, fearing a publication of their names, objected to signing any formal complaints. They charge Mr. RICHARDS with taking unbecoming liberties with them. The Committee, after eliciting these facts, and having a conversation with Mr. RICHARDS, who admitted to them that a propensity to conduct himself with a degree of freedom toward ladies, beyond the bounds of propriety, was his besetting sin, acknowledged his great error, and asked for forgiveness in the matter. Under these circumstances the Committee, accompanied by Rev. Mr. RICHARDS, at their request, repaired to New-Haven for the purpose of conferring with Rev. THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D. D., President of Yale College, and soliciting his advice on the subject. President WOOLSEY at once recommended Mr. RICHARDS to resign and the Committee to accept of the resignation.

On the return of the Committee to Bridgeport, a meeting of the church and society was called to act upon the resignation of Mr. RICHARDS, which was then formally tendered and almost unanimously accepted, with a recommendation to the Consociation to furnish him with a certificate of commendation to other churches. Against this course some protested, as he would thereby escape an investigation, which was due to the church and society of which he had officiated as pastor, but an investigation was more especially due to the ladies who made the complaints in the case, as insinuations against their motives and the truth of their assertions. After a brief but angry discussion, the final action was deferred for a few days, when another meeting was held. At the opening of the adjourned meeting twenty-five new members were admitted, in order that they might vote on the question. A resolution, to the effect that the members of the North Congregational Church and Society accept the resignation of Rev. Mr. RICHARDS as their pastor, was then offered.

At this stage of the proceedings, Hon. D. H. STERLING, Ex-Mayor of the city, rose and earnestly protested against accepting the resignation of Mr. RICHARDS, and denounced in bitter terms those who had instigated the chages against their pastor, and offered an amendment to the resolution, to the effect that the church and society should not accept the resignation. The utmost confusion ensued, and on Mr. B. K. MILLS (an opponent of Mr. RICHARDS) rising to offer some remarks, he was reminded that although he had attended worship there for a long time, his name had not yet been enrolled as a member of the church or society. Mr. MILLS' name was then handed in as a candidate for membership, but he was rejected, and consequently could have no voice in the proceedings. During the discussion several inquired of the Chairman if Mr. RICHARDS had not cofessed his guilt to the Committee, but they failed to get a definite answer, and it leaked out that President WOOLSEY had recommended Mr. RICHERDS to resign. The question of acceptance then gained great favor, and a resolution to the effect that the resignation be accepted was carried by his friends, the opponents contending that it would preclude an investigarion of Mr. RICHARDS' conduct, at the same time permitting him to go elsewhere with a clean record from the Consociation, with impunity to continue his improprieties elsewhere.

At the close of the excited meeting, one of Mr. RICHARDS' friends made some remarks impeaching the purity of the ladies who had made complaints against Mr. RICHARDS, when the husband of one of them knocked the speaker down; for which offense he was arrested and fined the sum of $17. The most bitter feeling has been engendered between the two factions in the church, and it is found that a long time must necessarily elapse before the affairs of the parish will run smoothly again.

Those who have been instrumental in bringing about the resignation of Rev. Mr. RICHARDS present the origin of the difficulties in a very different light from that set forth by the other side. Mr. RICHARDS assumed the pastoral charge of the North Congregational Church, Bridgeport, in January, 1866. He was then about fifty years old, and soon became popular as a preacher. He has a wife, three sons, (one of whom is a student in Yale College,) and two grown-up daughters; and he is one of the last men in the world that would be suspected of attempting to do any wrong of the kind charged to his account. In the course of some fifteen to eighteen months after his settlement in Bridgeport, he called at the residence of a family who attended worship at the church in question, and during the absence of the husband, was guilty of a great impropriety of conduct toward the wife, who at once communicated the fact to her husband, and it was with great difficulty that the latter could be restrained from proceeding instantly to administer a personal chastisement to the venerable pastor. It was decided to keep quiet about the affair, but from that time the doors of that house were closed against him, the family concluding that the pastor was not fit for the position he occupied, and acting accordingly. Some six months ago, other cases in which the pastor had conducted himself with singular freedom among ladies of his congregation came to light incidentally. Two of the fair sex were thrown together one day, when one of them jokingly remarked that she had had a visitor, a gentleman—yes, and a clergyman—Rev. Mr. RICHARDS; and some banter followed, in which each showed that she had been the subject of compliments from the reverend gentleman very unbecoming his cloth. Subsequently these and other facts of like character came to the knowledge of Rev. Mr. BEARDSLEY, who put them together and placed them at the disposal of those who should be called upon to investigate the matter.

A Wild Man Discovered near New-Hampton, N. Y.

A wild man has been discovered near New-Hampton, Orange County, who is creating quite an excitement in that vicinity. A few days ago a party of gentlemen were out shooting along the Big Ditch, a stream which flows through the town, when their attention was attracted by a strange being in a nude state, with long hair and a wild appearance, who appeared to be a man who had been running wild for some time, and who probably has been living in the mountains. He was apparently busy in the destruction of frogs and snakes, and when he observed the party he set up a fierce yell and fled for the woods. A small party gave chase, but was unable to ascertain his whereabouts. He has since been seen by several of the citizens of Dolsentown, but he manages to keep always at a distance. It is probable that he is an escaped lunatic.

DEAF MUTES.

Improved Methods of Instruction—The Institution on Broadway.

The difficult task of teaching the dumb to speak has been undertaken with so much zeal, from time to time, by those who have possessed an earnest philanthropy combined with the highest intelligence, that some very remarkable results have been attained; and now one of the saddest of human misfortunes is greatly mitigated by the possession of a good education and the power of conversation. Great progress has been made even in teaching those who are totally deaf and dumb to speak by articulate sounds, as well as to converse intelligently and rapidly by pantomimic signs. This is by no means a new achievement, for the venerable BEDE, more than 1,000 years ago, tells of a deaf mute whom the Bishop of HEYULSTAD taught to speak and to repeat words and sentences. Since that time several eminent teachers in the monasteries and schools of Europe have devoted much attention to this subject, but not until quite recently has any attempt been made in the institutions for the deaf and dumb in this country to teach articulation. Of late, however, the attempt has been made with gratifying success. Semi-mutes, or those who once possessed the sense of hearing, and conseqently the power of imitating articulate sounds, are taught with no very great difficulty to read the speech of others upon their lips, and to speak in return by the purely mechanical method which is used even by those possessed of all their senses. Even those who have never heard a sound in their lives have been taught to comprehend what to them is but a silent movement of the lips, and to speak in articulate sounds, readily understood by those who are familiar with the speakers. For this latter class, however, it has generally been found more profitable to confine the instruction to the systems of signs and of writing, as these, with all their deficiencies, are more perfect for them than the other method can be made.

The method of teaching the deaf and dumb by the process of articulation, as well as by improved systems of signs, has been introduced into some of our best institutions, and about three years ago an "Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes" was established in this City, in which particular attention is given to this branch of teaching. It has as yet no building constructed especially for its purposes, but is at present located on the west side of Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets. It was founded by a private association of benevolent citizens, but during the last session of the Legislature succeeded, in the face of strong opposition, in securing the passage of an act placing it on the footing of a public institution, and allowing it a grant of $10,000 in order to enable it to receive all who desire to avail themselves of its benefits. The association consists of 426 paying members and 17 life members. The President is Dr. MARK BLUMENTHAL, and there is a board of 13 trustees and three standing committees, each consisting of three members, all citizens of the best standing. The Principal is F. A. RISING, A. M., who has under him three efficient lady teachers, and Mrs. E. J. RISING acts as matron of the institution.

Since the establishment, thirty-seven pupils have been admitted, of whom eleven have been discharged as incapable of deriving benefit from its instruction, leaving twenty-six as the present number, divided into four classes, according to the kind of training needed or the advancement already made. Of the twenty-six pupils at present in the school, twenty-five are of American birth and one English; sixteen are boys, and ten girls; the oldest boy is fourteen, and the youngest seven; the oldest girl fourteen, and the youngest six. The receipts of the institution during the past year were $10,710 53, including a donation of $1,000, which has been invested, and the expenditures amounted to $9,710 53. The institution appears to be in a flourishing condition, and will undoubtedly be the means of great good to a most unfortunate class.

THE APPEAL OF REAL.

Had Its Charges Any Foundation?—Was it the Work of Judge Stuart?—A Card From the Counselor.

From the Leader, Aug. 6.

The *Post* of last evening says:

> "It is understood that the following last appeal, although put forth as REAL's communication, was written by his counsel, Ex-Judge STUART, and was read over to REAL after it was prepared, who simply affixed his signature to it."

Then follows the remarkable card, which appeared in every newspaper yesterday morning, printed from slips furnished by Mr. CUMMINGS, of the *Sun*. If Counselor STUART did write or sanction the card, we think the great judgment of the people will pronounce his act unprofessional to the world or the client. To the world, because it stamped malice on the dying soul of a man who otherwise seemed to die with religious calmness. To his client, because it misstated facts that a dozen people witnessing the execution knew to be erroneous. We prefer to believe that if REAL ever saw the card, or had it read to him, or signed it, (all of which is doubtful,) he was unconscious of its purport. It is artfully and ingeniously drawn, and clearly intended as a political document. The attack upon Gov. HOFFMAN, however, will easily recoil. So will that upon Judge BARNARD. The connection of Mayor HALL's name with the trial is utterly untrue. He was not in nor around the Court room at any time during any of the Real proceedings. The connection of Mr. SWEENY's name is absurd, because the language imputed to him is uncharacteristic, and even had he cherished the sentiment imputed, he is too courteous a man ever to utter it to any one likely to repeat it. In this connection, we are authorized to offer $1,000 to the Foundling Asylum if any person, over his signature, will verify either assertion in the card respecting Mr. HALL or Mr. SWEENY. The card utterly ignores the great testimony against REAL of a perfectly disinterested witness, named BEEKMAN, who testified to seeing REAL shoot SMEDICK from behind a coal-box. It utterly convicts Judge STUART of ignorance and stupidity—neither of which qualities the Judge shows. He is a perfect sleuth-hound (we mean nothing invidious in the expression,) in trailing testimony. Now, nearly nine months had elapsed since the killing before the trial actually came off. The records of the Court show that several attempts had been made to try REAL. On each occasion notice was given. If there existed any valid testimony to show that SMEDICK, on the night of the killing, assaulted REAL, no one more than Judge STUART knows that it was vital, first, to show self-defense, and second, to reduce to manslaughter. No such testimony was offered nine months after the killing! There was evidence offered that on a prior occasion SMEDICK had clubbed REAL, but this was excluded by Judge BARNARD, and a Democratic Court of Appeals upheld it. Judge STUART, as a lawyer, will agree to this also, which showed, however, that the idea of contest was known. A witness, who acknowledged he had been to the Penitentiary, testified to a scuffling, but no clubbing. He was the only one who did. We reliably understand that SMEDICK, on the night of his killing, was probably unaware that REAL was out of prison. He had only then been released a few days on bail, and SMEDICK had been in Court only ten days before, when REAL was ordered to be committed without bail.

We are reliably informed that the reason why REAL was not tried on the first complaint was that SMEDICK requested of the then District-Attorney not to try it because he thought the pending charge, if kept pending, would answer the effect of a bond to keep the peace between himself and REAL. And it seems to have had that effect for eleven months. We are also reliably informed that immediately before the second difficulty SMEDICK came to the prosecuting officer and said that REAL was again threatening him, and asked that the complaint be now (nearly one year afterward) prosecuted. Accordingly, the case was called up, and the prisoner notified; but he did not respond. Whereupon, as is the practice, bail was forfeited, and a bench warrant issued. But before it was executed REAL had again encountered SMEDICK with a pistol, and on that he was doubly indicted and committed without bail. Our informant, who listened to a conversation between the then Assistant District-Attorney and SMEDICK, says he cannot forget the abject terror in the latter's face as he remarked, "For God's sake try him now, and don't let him out, or I'm a dead man." And on a whole survey we believe that SMEDICK passed into the other world by REAL's hands, (not soothed as REAL was by sweet and blessed Sisters of Charity, nor upheld by the holy ministrations of the Church,) not only unconscious who shot him, but really ignorant that REAL had been allowed to go out.

JUDGE STUART'S DENIAL.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

"It is understood that the following last appeal, although put forth as REAL's communication, was written by his counsel, Ex-Judge STUART, and was read over to REAL after it was prepared, who simply affixed his signature to it."

In reply to the above paragraph I have to say not only that I did not write, but that I knew nothing whatever of the "last appeal" of JOHN REAL alluded to, until I saw it in the newspapers on the day of his execution. How, or by whom, it came to be made or published, I do not know. The statement prepared and published by REAL as the truth of his case (and which I believe was so,) some ten days before his death, was with my knowledge and approbation; since when I have had no connection with, or knowledge of, any other. Respectfully, &c.,

S. H. STUART.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Bishop HUNTINGDON is preparing a new Church hymn-book.

SPURGEON preached 1,000 sermons before he was twenty-one.

Two of the Baptist churches of Chicago have each over 1,000 members.

The Presbyterian mission school in New-Mexico is in a flourishing condition.

The venerable PETER CARTWRIGHT, D. D., dedicated a new church in Marion, Iowa, July 10.

The San Francisco Jews have voted 88 to 24 to abolish the custom forbidding men and women from sitting together in the synagogue.

Of the ministers of the German Reformed Church in this country, 180 preach in German and 225 in English.

The Methodists of Saratoga are about to erect a new edifice, to cost $50,000, of which $36,000 have been subscribed.

The increase of the colored Baptist churches in Louisiana the past year has been 2,000 members and twenty churches formed.

The Council of Neuchatel, Switzerland, has decided, 32 to 31, in favor of the complete separation of Church and State.

Rev. H. L. WAYLAND, D. D., has been elected President of Franklin College, Franklin, Ind.

The Congregationalists of Boston have just contributed the sum of $37,000 to the cause of foreign missions.

About 2,500 persons have already arrived at Martha's Vineyard camp-ground, and the number is daily increasing.

Rev. Mr. WHITE, an Episcopal clergyman, lately of Newburyport, has been supplying the Presbyterian Church there during the pastor's absence.

The Old Side Reformed Presbyterians report eighty-seven churches, eighty-six ministers, 8,577 communicants, and seventeen theological students.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church reports 350,000 communicants, 25,000 probationers, 1,000 traveling, 5,000 local preachers, and seven bishops.

The late CHESTER ADAMS, of Hartford, in his will, which has been admitted to probate, bequeathed over $100,000 to various Episcopalian charitable and religious societies.

Dr. ELLICOTT expresses the opinion that in the whole 6,944 verses in the New Testament, the revised passages will not exceed one for every five verses.

The Coliseum Baptist Church in New-Orleans has refused the benefit of a horse-race to cancel its debt, though assured that the gate-fees would be sufficient to do it.

There are thirty-six publishers in the United States manufacturing Sabbath-school literature. Capital amounting to $6,000,000 is represented in this department of trade.

Rev. C. H. THOMPSON, pastor of a colored Presbyterian church in Newark, has been made a Doctor of Divinity by Avery College, of Pittsburg, Penn.

Rev. RUFUS WENDELL, a New-Englander, who left the M. E. Church to join the Second Adventists, years ago, has returned to it, "convinced that he has been advocating a lie."

Rev. JOSEPH HAVEN, D. D., now in Europe, has resigned his Professorship in the Chicago Theological Seminary, for the reason that his health requires a lighter occupation.

By special request, Dr. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, of Boston, recently preached at Hong Kong, China, for Archdeacon GRAY, of the Church of England.

The members of all the Methodist churches in the world now number about three and a half millions. Ministers, 19,049; local preachers, 57,934; Sabbath-school scholars, nearly four millions.

The Irish national schools are attended by children divided among the different churches, as follows: English Church, 727,386; Roman Catholics, 126,000; other denominations, 108,158. Total, 961,444.

The Pacific Theological Seminary (Congregationalist,) after an experimental existence and modest professions during a successful year, recently entered upon its permanent organization with its chairs endowed at a cost of $50,000.

In a quarter of San Francisco, within a radius of 1,700 feet, there are, either finished or in process of erection, three Jewish synagogues, twelve Christian churches, and a Chinese Joss house.

The *Moravian* corrects a statement that the Moravian Church has but sixty-seven missionaries, that being the number in the European Home Mission field. Those at work among the heathen number over three hundred.

The Quakers of New-England at their late Yearly Meeting made these returns: Members, 4,500; first-day schools, 66; first-day schools, teachers, 258; first-day schools, pupils, 2,737.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has written a letter to Bishop McILVAINE expressing a deep interest in the forthcoming meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, of which organization, however, he is not a member.

The Jesuits of Cologne have begun to ask penitents in the confessional what their opinion is concerning the doctrine of Papal infallibility, and refuse absolution to everybody whose reply is unsatisfactory.

The First Church, New-London, Conn., will celebrate its two hundredth anniversary Oct. 5. During these two centuries it has only had eight pastorates. The present pastor is Rev. Dr. T. P. FIELD.

Rev. HOBART SEYMOUR calculates that of all Christendom 170,314,000 are connected with the Roman Church, 104,541,000 with Protestant Churches, 81,568,000 with Greek, Armenian and other smaller communions.

Dr. LESLIE, Bishop of Kilmore, Ireland, died suddenly at his residence, Caven. He was consecrated Bishop of the diocese only two months since. He succeeded the late Dr. VERSCHOYLE.

The Dean of Exeter, in preaching in the Cathedral at London, recently, dwelt on the subject of Papal infallibility, anticipating that its proclamation would make such a schism in the Church of Rome as might shake her to her foundations.

The command "not to make any graven image" has hitherto prevented Jews from taking the rank as painters and sculptors which they take in literature and music. But now thirty Jewish artists have paintings or statuary on exhibition at the "Salon" in Paris.

The Conference of Germany and Switzerland, which was opened by Bishop SIMPSON at Carlsruhe, contains 7,259 members, 30 church edifices, 37 preachers, 8,378 Sabbath-school scholars and 2,144 Sabbath-school volumes. The next session will be held at Frankfort-on-the Main.

Two brothers, Col. E. B. and HENRY MORGAN, of Aurora, N. Y., have given to the Presbyterian congregation in that village the large sum of $20,000, to be permanently invested, and the interest to be applied to the support of the Gospel in that church.

The descendants of JONATHAN EDWARDS are to hold a reunion at Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 6 and 7. Among those not of the family who are to be present and participate, are Dr. McCOSH, Dr. J. N. TARBOX, President HOPKINS and Prof. PARK. President WOOLSEY is to deliver the commemorative discourse.

The *Religious Herald* says there are nearly 500 men in the State of Texas known as Baptist preachers, and about 350 churches. Of the churches, less than twenty have preaching on the Lord's Day, about forty have preaching semi-montnly, 200 have monthly preaching, and ninety have no pastors or stated preaching.

The *Post* says that in Chicago the churches have 62,120 communicants; that the total average Protestant congregations are 79,961, and the Catholic, 40,860; the sittings, 82,118; the church property, $6,004,500; and the Sunday-school scholars, 39,144. Of the communicants, 40,860 are Catholics, and 21,260 Protestants.

The large amounts for the five-million memorial fund are beginning to come in. JOHN A. BROWN, Esq., of Philadelphia, has given $50,000, one-half to be devoted to the enlargement of the Publication House in Philadelphia, and the other half to be paid over to the Treasurer for disbursements.

The venerable Rev. BENJ. G. PADDOCK, of the Central New-York Conference, is now residing with his children in Metuchen, N. J. He was received into the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Lyons, N. Y., in 1810. His ministry has therefore extended through the long period of sixty years.

Rev. WILLIAM L. JOHNSON, D. D., died on Thursday, at Jamaica, L. I., after an illness of more than a year. He had been the Rector of Grace Church, at that place, for over thirty years, and had taken an active and prominent part in diocesan affairs. He was an ardent churchman and a practical Christian. His funeral will take place on Monday, at 2 P. M., from his old church.

During the past year the Congregationalists have employed fifty-eight Missionaries in Northern and seven in Southern Illinois, serving ninety churches and ten out-stations. During the year eleven churches have been organized, eleven have become self-supporting and seven have dedicated houses of worship. Of the two hundred and thirty-five churches, one hundred and three are self-supporting, ninety have missionary aid, and forty-two unite with other churches in the support of a minister or are unsupplied. The average missionary salary in Illinois this year has been $684; in Vermont, $589 50; Michigan, $661 10; Iowa, $638; Massachusetts, $790; New-Hampshire, $650; Maine, $600, making the average missionary salary in these seven States, $659.

A special exhibition of "Church Decorations" is now added (says the *Record*) to the varied attractions of the Crystal Palace, London. One of its curiosities is a "portable font," intended for use by the Bishop of Central Africa, and large enough for the total immersion of infants. Among the articles in metal we observed several brazen "font ewers" for conveying water to the font. There are "fabrics, altar-cloths, banners, enrichments woven or worked by hand, embroidery, &c., and vestments," including those of the most ultra-Ritualistic fashion. "What," said an astonished visitor, "are these for use in Protestant churches?" "Well," replied the attendant, "Protestant is a name we don't know." "But for Anglo-Catholics?" rejoined the visitor. "Yes!" was the significant reply. And so the colloquy ended.

The Explosion at Fortress Monroe—Additional Particulars—The Loss of Life, &c.

We have the following additional particulars of the recent explosion at Fortress Monroe: It appears that the Ordnance Department are preparing some old style fixed ammunition for large and small guns, preparatory to its being sold, and for this purpose a number of men were employed. The ammunition was stored in the laboratory, situated on a plateau just outside of the fort. The laboratory consists of nine small frame buildings, detached from each other, where the officers of the school are taught to manufacture pyrotechnics, charge shot, &c. In one of these buildings five men were employed in removing some loaded shell. One report is that one of the negroes struck a shell with a hammer, when it exploded, while another account says that the shell exploded while in his hand, when he was in the act of unloading it. Be that as it may, there was an explosion which fired the building, but two of the men—FRANK CHISMON and WILLIAM JOHNSON, colored—were rescued alive, and they in a frightfully mangled condition. The alarm of fire was at once sounded, when the steam fire-engine, under charge of WILLIAM McMANNIS, and the hand-engines, under Mr. JOHN BAULCH, were at once started for the spot. Before their arrival, however, the fire had communicated to the other loaded shells, which were stored in the building, and they began to explode at the rate of four or five to the minute, scattering the fragments in all directions. The engines, notwithstanding, got into position and began playing a stream on the buildings, but as they were of pine and very dry, it soon became evident that they could not be saved, and furthermore, that they were hardly worth saving, at best. Gen. ROBERTS, who is temporarily in command of the fort, very humanely ordered the fire companies to withdraw and seek a place of shelter from the flying shell. In the meantime some fifteen or twenty kegs of common powder, which were near the building and exposed to the fire, were ordered to be removed. Some ten or a dozen men came forward and volunteered and rolled out the powder to a place of safety. How they ever escaped being hit is beyond our conception. The fire spread to the adjoining buildings, and the shells continued to explode with unremitting fury, spattering pieces all over the parade-ground of the fort. Most of the ladies sought shelter in the casemates, fearing the houses might be struck and themselves killed. The firemen did not like the idea of being idle even though there was danger before them, so they contrived to get a stream on three of the rear buildings filled with fixed ammunition, and by soaking them well prevented the fire from taking effect on them, Mr. McMANNIS going upon the roof of the larger one and extinguishing the fire where it had caught—a very precarious situation had the powder ignited. When the shell had all exploded, and the flames had done their worst, a search was made for the bodies, which were found in a shocking condition, merely the trunks remaining. The remains of Mr. JOHN TOMLINSON, white, JOSEPH JOHNSON and HENRY ALLEN, colored, were found, and will be interred tomorrow. The two men who were rescued from the burning building, FRANK CHISMON and WM. JOHNSON, both colored, were conveyed to the Post Hospital, where the latter has since died. It is probable that CHISMON may recover, but he will have to lose his right leg, as it is terribly shattered, and amputation will be necessary. The scene among the women and children in and about the fort during the time the explosions were going on beggars description. Most of them had friends in or about the fort, who were at the scene, and the pieces of shells were flying about in all directions. Taking it all in all, we do not care to witness a repetition of it.

Current English Literature.

BRENTANO has received *Tinsley's* for August, and probably by the next English steamer, supplies of the other leading London magazines for the present month will come. He also has on his crowded and attractive counters, at No. 33 Union-square, the monthly part of *Chambers' Journal*, containing the first ten chapters of the new story, "Bred in the Bone," which has many readers here; and the fashion monthly, *Le Monde Elegant*, for August.

A Sad Case of Drowning at the Beach.

On Friday afternoon a party of ladies and gentlemen went to the beach at Budghampton for surf-bathing. The sea running rather high only a few ventured in. A gentleman named THEODORE COOK, of the firm of ROGERS & Co., paper bag manufacturers, in Warren-street, in this city, being a good swimmer, and accustomed to surf-bathing, boldly pushed outside the breakers, but there being a strong under-current he soon found his strength failing, and coolly cried out to his companions to throw him a rope. One was obtained from a boat on the beach, but it fell short of Mr. COOK, and he sank and was drowned. His sister, brother-in-law, and a young lady to whom he was engaged, and other friends, were witnesses of this melancholy accident, all being powerless to rescue him. Mr. COOK was a young man of much promise, some twenty-three years of age, and greatly beloved by all who knew him. The body was recovered yesterday, it having been washed ashore about one mile east from where the accident happened.

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.—This medical beverage is manufactured by the proprietor at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for medical use, and is not only warranted free from all deleterious compounds, but of the best possible quality, and is the only alcoholic beverage that has the indorsement of the medical faculty.

Put up in quart and pint bottles. For sale by all druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

Ling Wan, Chinese Physician.

No. 40 East 14th-st., has 300 remarkable Chinese medicines unknown in America, and native apothecaries to dispense them. They produce effects almost incredible, rebuilding the system and annihilating diseases of the internal organs. Consultation free. Charges reasonable.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Congress and Empire Spring Co.'s Depot for Congress, Empire and other Mineral Spring Waters, No. 94 CHAMBERS-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Free deliveries daily, City and Brooklyn. Natural waters only.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

BROWER.—At East Chester, on Saturday, Aug. 6, ANNE DEMAREST, wife of Alexander J. Brower, and mother of Cornelius Corson, of this City, in the 60th year of her age.

Funeral services at the family residence, on the White Plains road, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 3½ P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at Mount Vernon on arrival of 2¼ train, New-Haven Railroad, from 27th-st. Return train leaves Woodlawn at 5:43.

COOPER.—At Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, the 6th inst., MARTHA W. COOPER, daughter of Thomas E. and Isabella S. Cooper, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

COWAN.—At West Hoboken, N. J., On Friday, Aug. 5, 1870, MARY ANN COWAN, late of Londonderry, Ireland, aged 65 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, James Cowan, Spring-st., West Hoboken, on Sunday, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Londonderry (Ireland) papers please copy.

GIBSON.—At Norwood, Bergen County, N. J., on Friday, the 5th inst., Mrs. MARGARET N. GIBSON, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Christian Bork.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice from the Norwood Church, on Sunday afternoon, the 7th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

GRAHAM.—On Friday, 5th inst., NATHAN B. GRAHAM, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 124 2d-av., on Monday, 8th inst., at 10 A. M., precisely. (The remains will be deposited temporarily in St. Mark's Churchyard.)

KANE.—On the 4th inst., at his residence at Little Neck, Long Island, PIERRE C. KANE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, on Monday the 8th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

LELAND.—At Castle View, New-Rochelle, on Friday, Aug. 5, NINA, youngest daughter of Simeon and Eleanor A. Leland, aged 1 year, 7 months and 8 days.

POMPILLY.—At Brooklyn, Aug. 6, J. T. POMPILLY, Esq.

Relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, at his residence, No. 46 Greene-av., at 10½ A. M., Monday, 8th inst.

RITCHIE.—On Friday, Aug. 5, JOSEPH J. RITCHIE, of the firm of Stephens & Ritchie, in his 50th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Cyrus Lodge No. 208, F. A. M., and of Union Chapter No. 180, R. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

SHEPARD.—On Friday, Aug. 5, WILLIAM BREWSTER SHEPARD, son of the late Lorenzo B. Shepard, of this City, aged 26 years, 10 months and 8 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his father-in-law, Jno. R. Ackerman, No. 96 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 8, at 4 o'clock P. M.

WYMAN.—On Saturday, Aug. 6, at 9½ o'clock A. M., LEMUEL A. WYMAN, in the 27th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the Grand Lodge, Henry Clay Lodge I. O. F. S. I., Isaiah Lodge, I. O. B. B., Nineteenth Ward Lesen Verein, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 119 East 71st-st., on Monday, Aug. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WATSON.—On Saturday, Aug. 6, at the parsonage of the Reformed Church, Brighton Heights, S. I., FANNIE G. SEELYE, wife of Rev. Thomas G. Watson, in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral services at the Church, Brighton Heights, at 7½ o'clock, this (Sunday) evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT WINDOW
UMBRELLAS.
NEWEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
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NO. 86 LEONARD-ST.,
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL IS CLOSED FOR repairs and alterations. The congregation will worship during the month of August in Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10th-st.—Services will be resumed in Grace Church on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M., the Rector, Rev. Dr. POTTER, officiating.

MEETING FOR READING AND INSTRUCTION in the doctrines of the New Church, SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the "New Jerusalem" (Swedenborgian) Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Subject—*The Doctrine of Life.*

Mr. OLIVER DYER will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock, in the above place. Subject—*Wolves in Sheep's Clothing.* The public are invited to both.

SING SING CAMP-MEETING.—THE annual camp-meeting on the Old Camp Ground, at Sing Sing, will commence on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, and continue until FRIDAY, 19th.

By resolution of the Board of Trustees, the gates will be closed during the entire Sabbath of the meeting, and all persons are advised not to set out for the meeting on that day, as they cannot be admitted.

REV. JOSHUA D. BRADLEY, Priest of St. Sacrament Mission, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the Church of St. David, 47th-st. and 9th-av. Services at 10½ and 8. St. David's Church has been transferred into Rev. Mr. BRADLEY's hands, to be worked in conjunction with his own Mission.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, 5TH-av. and 21st-st.—This Church will be opened on SUNDAY, Aug. 7. Services MORNING and AFTERNOON for the month of August, in connection with the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th-st. Preaching by Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, D. D.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL; at corner of Water and Dover sts. by Rev. G. W. JONES; and at No. 275 West-st. by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJAMIN F. MILLARD, at 3½ P. M.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st., Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., Pastor.—Services, MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Subject for morning—*Close Communion.* Baptism after evening service.

WHAT DO THE PROPHETS SAY? —S. S. SNOW, interpreter of prophecy, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Impending Time of Unprecedented Troubles.*—Dan. xii. 1.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. L. B. HUGHES, of the Philadelphia Conference, will preach SUNDAY, morning and evening. Seats free. Camp-meeting prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, NEAR CORner 14th-st. and 7th-av. The Rev. A. LONGACKE, Pastor, will preach in this church on SUNDAY, the 7th inst., in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder WM. STUART at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the *Coming and Kingdom of Christ.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST Houston st., corner of Thompson.—Rev. W. W. PAGE.—Sabbath services during the Summer at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor. Strangers made welcome.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER, OF CHIcago, will preach in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-av. and 34th-st., on SUNDAY, Aug. 7. Morning service 10½. Subject—*Generosity.* Evening service 7¾. Subject—*Patience.*

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN Church, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by the Rev. JAMES K. SMITH, of Galt, Canada. Services as usual every Sabbath throughout the Summer.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Varick-st.—Preaching by Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.—ITS EFfects upon the industry, morals and happiness of the people of this country will be considered at the Hall south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st., on SUNDAY at 8 P. M.

CHURCH ROOM ACCOMMODATIONS TO LET.—Lyric Hall is richly fitted up with seats, new organ, desk, &c., and can be rented on Sunday evenings, &c. Apply at the hall, No. 723 6th-av., near 42d-st.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7¾ o'clock. All are invited. Strangers specially welcome. Seats free.

ELDER J. V. HIMES WILL PREACH at No. 138 West 24th-st. on SUNDAY, the 7th, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., and at No. 405 Grand-st., corner Clinton, at 3 P. M.

MR. BEECHER'S PULPIT WILL BE occupied on SUNDAY by Rev. Dr. BALLARD of Detroit. There will be preaching EVERY SABBATH during the Summer.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching SUNDAY, Aug. 7, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper after morning service.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.—SABBATH, Aug. 7; Sabbath-school 2½ P. M. Preaching in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. WILLIAM MOORE at 7¾ P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st. Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

PROF. W. H. GREEN, OF PRINCETON, N. J., will preach in the Forty-second street Presbyterian Church, near 8th-av., SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

REV. F. STANLEY BACON AT PLIMPton Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av. (Mr. Lee's church,) SUNDAY, Aug. 7, at 10½ A. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

UNIVERSALIST SERVICES IN BREVOORT Hall, 54th-st., near 3d-av., SUNDAY, Aug. 7, at 4 P. M. Brother O. HUTCHINSON will lead with address. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. WM. H. PENDLETON, PASTOR West Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

ZION CHURCH—MADISON-AV. AND 38TH-st. The last services for the Summer, SUNDAY, Aug. 7, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—S. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av

NEW-JERSEY FERRIES.

History of Water Communications with this City.

The Ferry of Two Hundred Years Ago—The First Boats Employed and the Men Who Worked Them—Subsequent Improvements up to the Present Date—Something of the Newly-Established Lines.

The first ferry regularly established by law between New-York City and New-Jersey was that known as "Communipaw," the boats running from what is now known as Whitehall to the little village of Communipaw, and loading at a point about a mile below the cattle-yard, near the intersection of the Morris Canal with the New-Jersey Central Railroad. This regulation went into operation in 1661, and was for many years the only authorized means of reaching New-York from the Bergen District. Certain rates were established for the transportation of corn, beer in barrels, other goods, horses, oxen, cows, hogs and sheep, and also passengers, in fair weather, but in the night, or in foul weather, the parties might make whatever bargain they pleased. The ferry-man was required to keep his boat ready at all times, but more particularly on three days in the week, "to be agreed upon unanimously" by the inhabitants of Bergen and Communipaw. The ferry-man became a man of some importance, and was elected by the people.

Why they chose this spot for a ferry, in preference to any other, may be accounted for from its being the place, according to the late WALTER RUTHERFORD, where HENDRICK HUDSON first landed during his voyage of discovery in these waters, and the remarkable tenacity of the Dutch to do everything just as their predecessors did it, prompting them, for the above reason, to fix it as a landing-place for all coming generations. The boats used at the ferry, and indeed at all of the ferries connecting with New-York, were almost of every known variety—skiffs, scows, barges, sloops, and "periaugers." The skiff was pretty much of the same construction as those of our times; the scow was a flat-bottomed boat, square at the ends, and propelled by long sweep-oars and setting-poles. The periauger—"well, any old man can tell you what a periauger is"—seemed the universal response to our inquiries. These vessels were the ancient *pirogues* of the Spaniards, which somehow found their way into Dutch waters, and the Dutch having adopted them, they did most of the local carrying trade around Manhattan for about two centuries. A periauger was pointed at bow and stern, and had two masts and no bowsprit. The old Communipaw ferry ceased to be used when communication between Bergen and New-York, by way of Paulus Hook, was opened.

THE ELIZABETHTOWN POINTS FERRY.

The old ferry to Elizabethtown Points was adopted by common consent as the natural highway for emigration from New-York to nearly all parts of New-Jersey. The ancestors of almost the whole population of the Raritan Valley came over this route, many bringing their cattle and goods with them, for they were an off-shoot from the first settlers in and around Manhattan. The old dock, near the west end of Bay Bridge, at the foot of Elizabeth-avenue, is the same landing that has been used for more than two centuries, and through all that time events of more than ordinary interest have frequently occurred to make it famous. For many years the old road from that point to New-Brunswick was the only road across New-Jersey to the Delaware. In the days of the Revolution, both armies several times passed by this route to and from New-York. It was from this dock that WASHINGTON embarked on his way to New-York to be inaugurated as first President of the United States.

THE FIRST STEAM-BOATS.

The remains of the breast-work thrown up by the Americans to oppose the British, should they attempt to land here, was visible near the wharf not long since. On the 28th of March, [illegible], stages were advertised to run, in connection with boats from Whitehall to the Point, to Philadelphia, in one day. There was all kinds of opposition and jealousy between New-York and New-Jersey about ferries. The Newark people wanted all the travel to come that way by the Paulus Hook and Hoboken Ferries. The people of Elizabeth asked for a bridge to be erected on almost the site of the present Bay Bridge. This was regarded as a piece of the utmost folly and was voted down. The Old Point Ferry was kept in 1679 by a Frenchman, placed there by Lord CARTARET. In 1790, it was owned by EDWARD THOMAS, and known as Thomas' Ferry. On Saturday, Nov. 10, 1798, one of the Elizabethtown ferry-boats upset near Bergen Point, and Benjamin Bonnel, James Carter and wife, of Chatham; Daniel P. Tuttle, of Morris County; the wife of Daniel Moore, of Rahway; the wife of Ezekiel Smith, of Scotch Plains; Mrs. Abigail Maxwell and child, of New-York, and Mr. Hedges, of Turkey, were drowned.

About the year 1808 the ferry was purchased by Col. AARON OGDEN, who, in 1808, leased it to JOHN R. and ROBERT J. LIVINGSTON, who had received the monopoly to run steam-packets from New York to New-Brunswick. They put on the *Raritan*, 20 feet beam and 150 feet keel, and she was the first steam-boat that ever plied between New-York and Elizabethtown Point. Col. OGDEN was to receive from every passenger landed at his wharf the same amount as though he carried them in his own boats. Not satisfied with this, however, he employed CORNELIUS JORALEMON, of North Belleville, to build him a periauger-shaped boat, 14 feet beam and 75 feet keel, in which DANIEL DOD, of Mendham, put a twelve-horse engine. This formidable craft, which was to be the means of settling the most momentous question that ever arose concerning steam navigation on American waters, was called the *Sea Horse*. Before this boat was completed, the LIVINGSTONS got an act passed by the Legislature April 9, 1811, authorizing them to seize any boat infringing on their monopoly. But OGDEN had an act passed Jan. 25, of the same year, for the protection of steam-boats owned and run by citizens of New-Jersey, and also another act of similar import Feb. 12, 1813. OGDEN intended to run his boat to New-York, but to avoid siezure he ran her to Jersey City. May 18, 1813, she was advertised as "an elegant steam-boat provided to run between Elizabethtown Point and Paulus Hook; fare 4 shillings." She made two trips per day, each way, and the fare was afterwards reduced to 3 shillings 6 pence. June 21, of the next year, she was advertised to meet the "team-boat," (we shall explain, presently, what that was.) *Substitution*, at Paulus Hook, which would carry the passengers to New-York. Meanwhile, the fight waged hotter, and OGDEN and DOD got from the Legislature a monopoly for the exclusive right to use steam in the waters of New-Jersey. LIVINGSTON now presented a memorial to the Legislature, asking to be heard. OGDEN and DOD did the same. The case came up before the House in due time, and was argued by some of the best counsel in America, and resulted in the repeal of the monopoly of steam navigation. But the trouble was not yet over. The Old Point Ferry now being owned by OGDEN and THOMAS GIBBONS, OGDEN leased from GIBBONS his interest in the property for a term of years, and as the term had nearly expired, GIBBONS tried to form a partnership with OGDEN, but they could not agree upon the terms. GIBBONS fitted up a new dock at the mouth of the creek and started an opposition line, putting on the *Stowdenger* and *Bellona*, Capt. VANDERBILT commanding the latter boat. OGDEN then, May 5, 1815, bought out LIVINGSTON'S monopoly, and ran the *Sea Horse* direct to New-York, GIBBONS running by way of Staten Island. OGDEN got an injunction; GIBBONS petitioned to dissolve it, but the petition was denied. GIBBONS appealed to the Court of Errors, but was refused a hearing. He then carried the case before the Supreme Court of the United States, where, February, 1824, it was decided that the monopoly acts were unconstitutional, null and void, thus opening free steam navigation to all the world.

GOOD FRUITS OF COMPETITION.

The fare had been fifty cents, but now each party reduced it. GIBBONS put on two sail-boats, and charged twelve and one-half cents for each passenger. Down tumbled the steam-boat fare to twenty-five cents. This was the blow that broke the camel's back. GIBBONS came aboard the *Bellona*, and, looking inquiringly at VANDERBILT, asked what was to be done. "Give them their dinners," said the shrewd Commodore; and that day and on many following every passenger who rode with the future millionaire only paid twenty-five cents and got a good dinner for nothing. This soon ruined OGDEN, but it was the beginning of VANDERBILT'S immense fortune.

On the 15th of May, 1824, the *Ætna*, one of the boats on this line, blew up when passing Robbin's Reef Lighthouse, in New-York Bay. Of thirty-three passengers seventeen were killed and fourteen injured, the Captain and engineer being the only persons on board who escaped unhurt. WALTER FURMAN, well known for several years as ferry-master at the Point, with a few friends, was on his way home from his sister's funeral. Out of this party of six, four were killed. The ferry is now owned by the Central Railroad Company, of New-Jersey, and two boats, one for passengers and one for freight, ply upon its waters. Before the opening of Communipaw stock-yard, the ferry business was in carrying stock. One hundred and eighty car-loads have been transported here at one time. The boats now make two trips per day each way. The business of this thoroughfare was diverted about ten years ago by the Company running their trains over the track of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and using their ferry at Jersey City. In the meantime, Communipaw Cove was purchased, and, though then a mud bank, it has been filled up for the distance of a mile, and the present magnificent ferry slips and houses completed here, as well as at the foot of Liberty-street and Cedar-street, in New-York. Everything was planned for the business, whose rapid growth has shown the wisdom of the projectors. The four boats plying between these slips are not surpassed by any in the world; their time is seven minutes. They make sixty trips each way per day.

THE OLD LINE TO AMBOY.

The ferry to Amboy is nearly as old as that to Elizabethtown Point. By an act of Jan. 26, 1716, the following rates were established: To and from Amboy to New-York, passage-boat, 12s.; passenger in company, man and horse, of above two, 5s.; common passengers, 14d.; barrel flour, 5d.; beer, cider, and other liquors per barrel, 10d.; rum, molasses, &c., per hogshead, 4s. 6d.; wine pipes, 5s. 6d.; everything per bushel, 2d.; iron per hundred weight, 4½d.; beef per quarter, 9d.; dry goods per ton, 8s. It is probable that boats were run to the Pavonia and Paulus Hook district from the time of the first settlement of that part of the Bergen district. Still, about the beginning of this century the boats at all the ferries were very irregular, dependent upon wind and tide. What is now Jersey City Ferry property was once an island, and was part of a tract granted by letters patent from WM. KIEFT, Director General of the Dutch West India Company, to ABRAHAM ISAACSEN PLANK, in 1638. It was called Paulus Hook, by the Dutch, and by the Indians, "Areseshhouck," the latter meaning burying-ground. Sept. 13, 1698, it was conveyed to CORNELIUS VAN VOORST, with whose descendants it remained till 1804, they or their lessees running all the craft that was run to this point up to that time. In 1804 the whole tract was purchased by ANTHONY DEY. He sold it to ABRAHAM VARICK, who, in the same year, conveyed it to RICHARD VARICK, JAMES RADCLIFF and ANTHONY DEY. As there was a race-course here at this time the ferry did a thriving business in conveying sporting men from New-York to witness the races. At one period during the Revolution the refugees held the ferry, commanded by a fort, the remains of which were to be seen not many years since. In November, 1804, the ferry was incorporated by a company called the New-Jersey Association. C. H. COLDEN and RICHARD VARICK ran the boats from that time till it was sold to the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company on the completion of their horse-car railroad to Jersey City. The old slip was at the foot of York-street, below the present slip. In the days of "periaugers" NATHANIEL BUDD was one of the best known Captains. The horse-boat was used for many years prior to steam at this as well as at other ferries. They were generally open boats, with side-wheels, propelled by from one to four horses—the advent of the first upon the Hudson was witnessed by thousands of spectators. The horses were placed in the centre of the boat and propelled it by a tread-mill. A Captain, who for many years had run this kind of craft, was transferred to a new steam-boat. He had become accustomed to shouting "whoa" to the horses as the boat neared the landing. On his first trip, by force of habit, he shouted to the horses and forgot to ring the bell. The horse which propelled that boat did not know his voice, and sent the boat with a thundering crash against the pier. "Whoa!" yelled the startled Captain, as amid roars of laughter from the passengers he battered his nose on the deck.

FIRST STEAMERS TO JERSEY CITY.

The first regular trip made by steam between New-York and Jersey City was July 17, 1812. One who was on board says: "We crossed the river with our family in the carriage without alighting therefrom in fourteen minutes. There was an immense crowd of passengers on board. One may now cross the river with a loaded team, the same as on a bridge, at the slight cost of fifty cents." The first steam ferry-boats had no cabin, except below deck; an awning was usually placed overhead. Later, they had small side cabins. As late as 1826 only two boats plied on the Jersey City Ferry, the *Gen. Washington* and *Richard Varick*, leaving each side every fifteen minutes. The slip at Jersey City was formerly several hundred feet back of where it is now. In 1854 the present buildings were erected. Eight large passenger boats now ply at this ferry. The general improvements on the New-York side of the river have been the filling up of the shore in this locality, and erecting the immense line of buildings, slips, &c., owned by the New-Jersey Railroad and Central Railroad of New-Jersey Companys, this being not many years since covered by the tide in time of high water almost to the rear of Trinity Church burying-ground.

The site of Hoboken Ferry was the first land appropriated to individuals in the State of New-Jersey. It was purchased by MICHAEL PAUWO, July 12, 1630. More or less communication by boats was kept up with the place till the regular establishment of the present ferry. During the Revolution, a Mr. BAYARD, who then owned the property, left it to join the British, in consequence of which it was confiscated, condemned and sold, Col. JOHN STEVENS being the purchaser, and whose family still own it. The steamer *Hoboken* ran here for a short time, when she was stopped by FULTON'S monopoly and horse-boats resumed. The boats formerly ran to Cortlandt-street, but after FULTON'S injunction was removed, the steam-boats commenced running to Barclay-street. In 1832, the *Pioneer* was added, which new boat was to leave every half hour, and had "ladies' cabins nicely carpeted, and open fire-places, where they might warm."

In 1838, the Hoboken Land Improvement Company was organized, and since that time the boats and ferry-houses have steadily improved. The buildings are fitted up with every convenience for passengers, and so arranged that those coming from the boats are not interfered with by those going aboard. The Company now run seven boats, which land, on this side, at Barclay and Christopher streets. The opening of the Morris and Essex and Delaware and Lackawana Railroads has largely increased the travel on this ferry. In Winter the boats are sometimes compelled to land at Whitehall, on account of the ice, which often makes sad havoc among the paddle-wheels of all the ferry-boats on the river. Sometimes seventy men are compelled to work all night at one ferry to repair damaged wheels. They say it is the coldest work that can be imagined. The Hoboken boats have iron gates at each end, which can be raised or lowered in an instant, and which effectually prevent passengers from jumping ashore before the boat touches the dock. Six million passengers are estimated to have crossed the river at this point during the past year. This was a few years since a favorite route for pleasure parties visiting the Elysian Fields.

WEEHAWKEN FERRY AND ITS DEVELOPMENTS.

Wehawken Ferry is mentioned in the early records, and by act of Jan. 26, 1716, the following rates were established: "For man and horse, to and from New-York, 18d.; single person, 1s.; if above three persons, 3d. each; everything per bushel, 1d.; hogs, sheep, &c., 2d.; beef, per quarter, 3d.; barrels, 4d.; hogsheads, 1s.; pipes, 18d." Under the present arrangement the ferry went into operation about twelve years ago. It formerly did a heavy business in carrying cattle, and still carries more live stock than any other ferry on the river. The largest number that were ever taken across in one day was 3,000; the largest number ever collected at the stock-yard on the west side was 5,000. It happened in this way: The New-York Central Railroad Company, a little more than a year since, in rivalry with the Erie Company, put the freight on cattle from Buffalo down to ten cents per head, or only $3 per car-load. GOULD & FISK immediately lowered their rates to $1 per car-load, and New-York Central, catching the bait, followed suit. Quick as the wires would do it, the sharp managers of the Erie told their agents to buy up everything that ruminated with cloven hoofs, and ship the lot on the New-York Central Road, at $1 per head, of course. When New-York Central saw what was coming, they mildly hoped one more cloven-hoofed animal would appear and sweep off the whole herd and Erie with it. The Weehawken Ferry Company have about 200 acres of land at Weehawken, which once was resorted to by pic-nic parties, &c., and in this way added largely to the profits. The Company now supply about two-thirds of the stone used for Belgian pavement in this City. They keep two passenger-boats running from their slip at the foot of Forty-second-street. One thousand horses have been carried on the stock-boats since Feb. 1. The slips and ferry-houses are in a dilapidated condition, owing to the failure of the City to erect docks above, without which new docks extended out in the river would be badly damaged by ice. The City authorities are about to fix upon a plan of docks for this part of the river, after which the Wehawken Company will make extensive improvements in that direction. We have assurance from Mr. NATHAN DALE, President of the Ferry Company, that the eastern terminus of the Oswego Railroad will be at Weehawken.

The Erie Railroad Company's ferry, from Chambers-street to Long Dock, was started in 1861-2. Long Dock is one of the wonders of civil engineering on this side of the Hudson. It contains about forty miles of railroad track, extends one-quarter of a mile out into the river, and has several immense brick warehouses. The dock has two piers, and a third is being built. The cattle formerly shipped from Pavonia Ferry and driven up through the City are now taken on a switch to Weehawken National Stock Yard, and thence by the Erie cattle-boats to any point desired. Three passenger-boats ply between Chambers-street and Long Dock. The Twenty-third-street Ferry has been a great benefit to upper New-York. Less than two years ago the west end of the street was a marsh, and even after the erection of the ferry buildings the policeman newly appointed, to take charge got stuck in the mud and came near throwing up his situation. The low, wet ground has been drained and filled up, the street graded and paved as far as Eleventh-avenue at the private cost of the Company. The ferry-house is a tasteful and convenient building with a French roof, and handsomely fitted up inside; the boats, *Jay Gould* and *James Fisk, Jr.*, are such as the managers would be supposed to run. Families frequently make excursions on these up-river ferries to get the delightful breezes that come down the Hudson, and as much fresh air as can be had for six cents, the cost of a round trip on all of the ferries, and which is certainly very cheap.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The following gentlemen have received commissions in the First Division National Guard during July: Second Brigade, Capt. Chas. M. Schieffelin, Aid-de-Camp, vice Wm. C. Dickel, promoted. Fifth Brigade, Capt. William H. Langley, Aid-de-Camp, vice John L. Burleigh, resigned. Battery K, First Division, Joseph Henry, First Lieutenant, original vacancy; Philip E. Haag, Second Lieutenant, vice Jacob Vix, resigned. First Regiment of Infantry, Frank M. Clark, Adjutant, vice M. B. Spaulding, removed from district.

On Wednesday next the veterans of the Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment, give an excursion to the active members of the command. The party will proceed to Round Island, opposite Indian Harbor, Connecticut. The veteran organization will be under the command of Ex-Capt. Wm. A. Speight, and James MacGregor is his Lieutenant, and they will parade over fifty members on Wednesday. The company, under command of Capt. Ryder, will also parade in full strength, so that the excursion will doubtless prove a brilliant success. It is understood that Capt. Kipp and the Fourth Company will receive the excursionists on their return, in return for a similar compliment paid them during the present season.

Capt. Saml. Blum, of Company F, Sixth Regiment, having served nearly ten years, recently resigned to give a chance of promotion to his officers. On Monday evening the members unanimously re-elected Capt. Blum, and he has consented to accept the command once more. This is a pleasant event, and speaks well for Company F.

The excursion to Long Branch of Companies A and B of the Twenty-second Regiment, under the command of Capts. Cullen and Styles, which occurred on Tuesday last, was a very pleasant and enjoyable affair. The omission of an extended programme of military movements was an excellent idea, there being just enough to keep the command in shape without fatiguing the men. Fully eighty members of the regiment participated, and the arrangements were successfully carried out, and Mr. Borrows, of the Continental Hotel, did the commissariat business in a manner reflecting credit upon his soldierly training. The visit to Monmouth Park to witness the races gave zest to the pleasures of the day, and the Committee of Arrangements deserve great credit for their exertions. The battalion was surprised on their arrival home to find Capt. Tate and Company C awaiting them. The escort was fully 100 strong, other companies having largely reinforced Capt. Tate. There was considerable fun at the armory when the column marched in and the excursion came to a most successful end.

Col. Austin, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, has announced his resignation.

Mr. Benjamin Gurney, of the firm of Gurney & Son, in Fifth-avenue, who accompanied the Seventh Regiment to Cape May, has recently published a series of photographs taken by him at the sea-shore. The view of the regiment on dress parade, in front of the Stockton House, is an excellent and artistic picture, the steadiness of the men enabling the camera to portray each individual with clearness. The pictures of groups taken on the piazzas are also good, despite the glaring sun, that generally prevents the taking of a first-rate photograph in the open air. The Fifth Company's "ranche" is also a fine view, as is the group of the "Field and Staff." These pictures are deservedly meeting with an extensive sale, affording, as they do, agreeable souvenirs of the trip.

The Eleventh Regiment officers have adopted a series of resolutions thanking the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Albany for its generous reception last month. The resolutions will be suitably engrossed before presentation.

The Fifth Regiment have made arrangements for a grand target excursion, to take place on the 18th inst. Landmann's Park will be the scene of this affair, and while our German National Guardsmen will pay strict attention to their rifle practice, the programme of amusements will also include feasting and dancing. Company targets and prizes will be provided, and a regimental prize for the best company average. The regiment will parade in white trousers for the first time on that day. The orders issued by Brevet Brig.-Gen. Bendix directs the regiment to parade for target practice, in full uniform, white trousers. Line will be formed in Hester-street, opposite the Armory, at 8 o'clock A. M. Field and staff (dismounted) will report to the commandant, and the non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps to the Adjutant, at the Armory, at 7 o'clock A. M. precisely. Company Quartermaster-Sergeants will report to the Regimental Quartermaster, at 7 o'clock A. M., for ammunition for their respective companies.

Company E, Seventh Regiment, will, on the 15th inst., present an elegantly-engrossed set of resolutions to the Manhattan Club in acknowledgment of courtesies extended to the command on its excursion to Staten Island last Summer.

We have received a complaint from the musicians of the Fifth Regiment concerning their pay. The matter ought to be arranged without outside interference.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, commanding the Fifth Brigade, was serenaded on Friday evening, at his residence, in Brooklyn, by the Twenty-eighth Regiment Band and a portion of the New-York Arion Society. The General received his friends in a hospitable manner.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Injuries from Falls, Blows, &c.—Quarrels and their Effects—Petty Misdemeanors.

EDWARD WENSELETT, a member of Hook and Ladder No. 4, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in a fit of somnambulism, walked out of a second-story window of the truck-house, corner of Forty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue, and fell to the side-walk, but escaped without serious injury.

An affray occurred at an early hour, yesterday morning, among the inmates of the house, No. 333 East Eleventh-street, during which MARY A. MORAN was struck on the head with a bottle, and received a serious injury. No arrests were made.

JOHN CALLAHAN, of No. 115 Pearl-street, had his right arm and leg broken by a premature explosion, while blasting rocks at Middle Haddam, Conn., and being brought to the City, yesterday, by the New-Haven steamer, was taken to Park Hospital.

SIMON ELING, of No. 434 West Thirty-second-street, had his right hand badly cut, yesterday, while at work with a meat-chopper, at No. 523 West Thirty-second-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES LAVEL, of No. 338 Water-street, was accidentally shot in the foot, yesterday, from a pistol accidentally fired by PETER IRISH, of No. 341 Water-street. He refused to make any complaint, and no arrest was made.

WILLIAM BREHM, of No. 3 Vandewater-street, when riding in a Third-avenue car, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when the car was at Sixty-third-street, was struck on the head with some heavy, blunt instrument in the hands of an unknown person who was outside the car. He was brought to the City Hall terminus of the railroad, and, the wound being found to be serious, was taken to the Park Hospital.

BERNARD BRADLEY, of No. 63 Lewis-street, was accidentally run over, yesterday, by a cart driven by JOHN CLARK, of No. 63 Broome-street, and, being seriously injured, was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CHARLES JOHANSER, of No. 81 Henry-street, when passing through that street, yesterday, was struck by a stone thrown by WM. LYONS, of No. 48 Roosevelt-street, and had his nose broken. The assailant escaped.

ROSANNA HACKETT, of No. 639 Washington-street, who had a child in her arms at the moment on Friday evening, fell from the stoop in consequence of the railing giving way, and both herself and child were severely injured.

WM. SCOLLY, fourteen years of age, of No. 183 Cherry-street, was knocked down, and run over, yesterday, at the corner of Water and Fulton streets, by an express-wagon, and had his collar-bone dislocated. He was taken to Park Hospital.

CATHARINE MCGLOIN, of No. 8 York-street, while asleep in her room yesterday afternoon, was assaulted by JOSEPHINE WILLIAMS, a colored woman, who was armed with a razor, and who succeeded in inflicting two slight wounds upon the recumbent woman.

JOHN CLARK fell and broke his leg, yesterday, while laying Croton pipes on One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street and Eleventh-avenue. He was taken to his home near by.

FRANK PETRE, a German, fifty years of age, living at No. 266 East Fourth-street, yesterday fell from the elevator on the first floor to the basement of the store of DALL BROTHERS, No. 130 Duane-street, seriously injuring his back and head. He was taken to Park Hospital.

CHAS. MILLER, a German news-vender, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, on a charge of stealing a coat valued at $50 from the office of CHAS. S. HARDING, at No. 80 Leonard-street. As the larceny was witnessed by one of the clerks, MILLER was held for trial, despite his plea that he was intoxicated at the time.

JOSEPH TOMPKINS was seen by Officer THOMPSON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, yesterday, to steal a wallet from the pocket of Mrs. ANNIE LYNCH, of Greenville, N. J., while at the Jersey City Ferry. TOMPKINS was arrested and brought before Justice DOWLING, when the complainant stated that there was only three cents in her pocket-book. The prisoner was held for trial, and the complainant sent to the House of Detention.

ROBERT SMITH, a resident of Brooklyn, appeared before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, at the Tombs, with two fine-looking boys, aged ten and twelve years respectively, when he stated that he and his mother were tired of taking care of the boys, who are his own sons, as they would not behave themselves. He wished them sent to some reformatory institution. As the appearance of the unfortunate children was greatly in their favor, and belied the character given them by their parents, the Magistrate declined to commit them. The father became excited and said he must get rid of them at any cost, but Judge DOWLING remarked that he had better be careful or he would be himself arrested. SMITH was also told that he must support the children or the law would compel him.

SIGMUND ULLMAN, of No. 233 East Seventy-eighth-street, appeared before Justice DOWLING yesterday and stated that, on the 11th of April last, his dwelling was feloniously entered, and that the thieves carried off a gold watch, a velvet cloak, a music-box and a quantity of wearing apparel, together valued at $290. He had received information that LOUIS WILSON, of No. 293 Seventh-avenue, had the stolen property in his possession, and the Magistrate granted a search-warrant to Officer LYON, of the Tenth Ward, who found all of the missing articles except two dresses, a coat and the watch. WILSON was arrested, and the Magistrate sent him to Superintendent JOURDAN, in order that the case might be thoroughly worked up before decided action was taken in the Police Court.

JAMES MCCANN, who fell off a freight train in Tenth-avenue, on Friday night, and had both legs fractured, died at No. 565 West Forty-second-street, yesterday, from the effects of his injuries.

INFALLIBILITY.

Text of the "Dogmatic Decree of the Church of Christ," Passed July 18, 1870, by the Council of Rome—Correct and Authorized Translation.

The following is the correct and authorized translation of the dogma of infallibility. It is from advance sheets of the *Catholic World* for September:

Pius, Bishop, Servant of the Servants of God, with the Approbation of the Holy Council, for a Perpetual Remembrance Hereof.

The eternal Shepherd and Bishop of our souls, in order to render perpetual the saving work of His redemption, resolved to build the Holy Church, in which, as in the house of the living God, all the faithful should be united by the bond of the same faith and charity. For which reason, before he was glorified he prayed the Father, not for the apostles alone, but also for those who through their word would believe in Him, that they all might be one, as the Son himself and the Father are one. (John, xvii. 1-20.) Wherefore, even as He sent the apostles, whom He had chosen from the world as He had been sent by the Father, so He willed that there should be pastors and teachers in His Church even to the consummation of the world. Moreover to the end that the Episcopal body itself might be one and undivided, and that the entire multitude of believers might be preserved in oneness of faith and of communion, through priests cleaving mutually together, He placed the blessed Peter before the other apostles and established in him a perpetual principle of his twofold unity, and a visible foundation on whose strength "the eternal temple might be built, and in whose firm faith the Church might rise upward, until her summit reach the heavens," (St. Leo the Great, Sermon iv. (or iii.) chapter 2, on Christmas.) Now, seeing that in order to overthrow, if possible, the Church, the powers of hell on every side, and with a hatred which increases day by day, are assailing her foundation, which was placed by God, we, therefore, for the preservation, the safety and the increase of the Catholic flock, and with the approbation of the sacred Council, have judged it necessary to set forth the doctrine which, according to the ancient and constant faith of the universal Church, all the faithful must believe and hold, touching the institution, the perpetuity, and the nature of the sacred apostolic primacy, in which stands the power and strength of the entire Church; and to proscribe and condemn the contrary errors so hurtful to the flock of the Lord.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Institution of the Apostolic Primacy in the Blessed Peter.

We teach, therefore, and declare that, according to the testimonies of the Gospel, the primacy of jurisdiction over the whole Church of God was promised and given immediately and directly to blessed Peter, the apostle, by Christ our Lord. For it was to Simon alone, to whom he had already said, "Thou shalt be called Cephas," (John, i. 42,) that, after he had professed his faith, "Thou art Christ, the Son of the living God," our Lord said, "Blessed art thou, Simon Bariona; because flesh and blood hath not revealed it to thee, but my Father who is in heaven; and I say to thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it; and I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth it shall be bound also in heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose upon earth, it shall be loosed also in heaven." (Matthew, xvi., 16-19.) And it was to Simon Peter alone that Jesus, after his resurrection, gave the jurisdiction of supreme shepherd and ruler over the whole of his fold, saying, "Feed my lambs; feed my sheep." (John, xxi., 15-17.) To this doctrine so clearly set forth in the sacred Scriptures, as the Catholic Church has always understood it, are plainly opposed the perverse opinions of those who, distorting the form of government established in his Church by Christ our Lord, deny that Peter alone above the other apostles, whether taken separately one by one or all together, was endowed by Christ with a true and real primacy of jurisdiction; or who assert that this primacy was not given immediately and directly to blessed Peter, but to the Church, and through her to him, as to the agent of the Church. If, therefore, any one shall say that blessed Peter, the apostle, was not appointed by Christ our Lord, the Prince of all the apostles, and the visible head of the whole Church militant; or, that he received directly and immediately from our Lord Jesus Christ only the primacy of honor, and not that of true and real jurisdiction, let him be anathema.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Perpetuity of the Primacy of Peter in the Roman Pontiffs.

What the prince of pastors and the great shepherd of the sheep, our Lord Jesus Christ, established in the person of the blessed apostle Peter, for the perpetual welfare and lasting good of the Church, the same through his power must needs last forever in that Church, which is founded upon the rock, and will stand firm till the end of time. And, indeed, it is well known, as it has been in all ages, that the holy and most blessed Peter, prince and head of the apostles, pillar of the faith and foundation of the Catholic Church, who received from our Lord Jesus Christ, the Savior and Redeemer of mankind, the keys of the kingdom of heaven, to this present time, and at all times lives and presides and pronounces judgment in the person of his successors, the Bishops of the holy Roman See, which was founded by him, and consecrated by his blood. (Council of Eph. sess. iii. St. Peter Chrys. Ep. ad Eutych.) So that whoever succeeds Peter in this chair, holds, according to Christ's own institution, the primacy of Peter over the whole Church. What, therefore, was once established by Him who is the truth, still remains, and blessed Peter, retaining the strength of the rock, which has been given to him, has never left the helm of the Church originally intrusted to him. (S. Leo, Serm. iii. chap. iii.) For this reason it was always necessary for every other Church, that is, the faithful of all countries, to have recourse to the Roman Church on account of its superior headship, in order that being joined, as members to their head, with this See, from which the rights of religious communion flow unto all, they might be knitted into the unity of one body. (St. Irenæus against Heresies, book iii. chap. iii. Epist. of Council of Aquileian, 381 to Grattian, chap. iv. of Pius VI. Brief. Super Ibid. itate.) If, therefore, any one shall say that it is not by the institution of Christ our Lord Himself, or by divine right, that blessed Peter has perpetual successors in the primacy over the whole Church; or, that the Roman pontiff is not the successor of blessed Peter in this primacy, let him be anathema.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Power and Nature of the Primacy of the Roman Pontiff.

Wherefore, resting upon the clear testimonies of Holy Writ, and following the full and explicit decrees of our predecessors, the Roman pontiffs, and of general councils, we renew the definition of the Eeumenical Council of Florence, according to which all the faithful of Christ must believe that the Holy Apostolic See and the Roman Pontiff hold the primacy over the whole world, and that the Roman Pontiff is the successor of blessed Peter, the prince of the apostles, and the true vicar of Christ, and is the head of the whole Church, and the father and teacher of all Christians; and that to him, in the blessed Peter, was given by our Lord Jesus Christ full power of feeding, ruling and governing the universal Church, as is also set forth in the acts of the Ecumenical Councils, and in the sacred canons. Wherefore we teach and declare that the Roman Church, under divine Providence, possesses a headship of ordinary power over all other churches, and that this power of jurisdiction of the Roman Pontiff, which is truly Episcopal, is immediate, toward which the pastors and faithful of whatever rite and dignity, whether singly or all together, are bound by the duty of hierarchical subordination and of true obedience, not only in things which appertain to faith and morals, but likewise in those things which concern the discipline and government of the Church spread throughout the world, so that being united with the Roman Pontiff, both in communion and in profession of the same faith, the Church of Christ may be one fold under one chief shepherd. This is the doctcine of Catholic truth, from which no one can depart without loss of faith and salvation.

So far, nevertheless, is this power of the Supreme Pontiff from trenching on that ordinary power of Episcopal jurisdiction by which the Bishops, who have been instituted by the Holy Ghost, and have succeeded in the place of the apostles, like true shepherds, feed and rule the flocks assigned to them, each one his own; that, on the contrary, this, their power, is asserted, strengthened and vindicated by the supreme and universal pastor, as St. GREGORY the Great saith: my honor is the honor of the universal Church; My honor is the solid strength of my brethren; then am I truly honored when to each one of them the honor due is not denied. (St. Gregory Great ad Eulogiuus, Epist. 30.) Moreover, from that supreme authority of the Roman Pontiff to govern the universal Church, there follows to him the right, in the exercise of this his office, of freely communicating with the pastors and flocks of the whole Church, that they may be taught and guided by him in the way of salvation.

Wherefore, we condemn and reprobate the opinions of those who say that this communication of the supreme head with the pastors and flocks can be lawfully hindered, or who make it subject to the secular power, maintaining that the things which are decreed by the Apostolic See, or under its authority for the government of the church, have no force or value unless they are confirmed by the approval of the secular power. And since, by the divine right of apostolic primacy, the Roman Pontiff presides over the universal churches, we also teach and declare that he is the supreme judge of the faithful, (PIUS VI, brief super, soliditate,) and that in all causes calling for ecclesiastical trial, recourse may be had to his judgment, (second Council of Lyons;) but the decision of the Apostolic See, above which there is no higher authority, cannot be reconsidered by any one, nor is it lawful to any one to sit in judgment on his judgment. (NICHOLAS I. Epist. ad Michaelem Imperatorem.) Wherefore, they wander away from the right path of truth who assert that it is lawful to appeal from the judgments of the Roman Pontiffs to an Eucumenical Council, as if to an authority superior to the Roman Pontiff. Therefore, if any one shall say that the Roman Pontiff holds only the charge of inspection or direction, and not full and supreme power of jurisdiction over the entire Church, not only in things which pertain to faith and morals, but also in those which pertain to the discipline and government of the Church spread throughout the whole world; or that he possesses only the chief part and not the entire plenitude of this supreme power; or that this, his power, is not ordinary and immediate, both as regards all and each of the Churches, and all and each of the pastors and faithful, let him be anathema.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the Infallible Authority of the Roman Pontiff in Teaching.

This Holy See has ever held, the unbroken custom of the Church has proved, and the Ecumenical Councils—those especially in which the East joined with the West in union of faith and of charity—have declared that in this apostolic primacy, which the Roman Pontiff holds over the universal Church, as successor of Peter, the prince of the apostles, there is also contained the supreme power of authoritative teaching. Thus the fathers of the fourth Council of Constantinople, following in the footsteps of their predecessors, put forth this solemn profession:

"The first law of salvation is to keep the rule of true faith. And whereas the words of our Lord Jesus Christ cannot be passed by, who said: 'Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, (Matt. xvi, 18,) these words, which he spake, are proved true by facts; for in the Apostolic See, the Catholic religion has ever been preserved unspotted, and the holy doctrine has been announced. Therefore, wishing never to be separated from the faith and teaching of this See, we hope to be worthy to abide in that one communion which the Apostolic See preaches, in which is the full and true firmness of the Christian religion." (Formula of St. Hormisdas Pope, as proposed by HADRIAN II. to the fathers of the eighth general Council, (Constantinop. IV.,) and subscribed by them.)

So, too, the Greeks, with the approval of the second council of Lyons, professed that the holy Roman Church holds over the universal Catholic Church, a supreme and full primacy and headship which she truthfully and humbly acknowledges that she received from the Lord himself in blessed Peter, the prince or head of the apostles of whom the Roman Pontiff is the successor; and as she, beyond the others, is bound to defend the truth of the faith, so, if any questions arise concerning faith, they should be decided by her judgment; And finally, the Council of Florence defined that the Roman Pontiff is the true vicar of Christ, and the head to the whole Church, and the father and teacher of all Christians, and that to him, in the blessed Peter, was given by our Lord Jesus Christ full power of feeding and ruling and governing the universal Church. (John xxi., 15, 17.) ■

In order to fulfill this pastoral charge, our predecessors have ever labored unweariedly to spread the saving doctrine of Christ among all the nations of the earth, and with equal care have watched to preserve it pure and unchanged where it had been received. Wherefore the Bishops of the whole world, sometimes singly, sometimes assembled in synods, following the long established custom of the Churches, (S. Cyril, Alex., ad S. Cœlest, Pap.,) and the form of ancient rule (St. Innocent I, to Councils of Carthage and Milevi,) referred to this Apostolic See those dangers especially which arose in matters of faith, in order that injuries to faith might best be healed there, where the faith could never fail. (St. Bernard, Ep. 120.) And the Roman Pontiffs, weighing the condition of times and circumstances, sometimes calling together general Councils, or asking the judgment of the Church scattered through the world, sometimes consulting particular synods, sometimes using such other aids as Divine Providence supplied, defined that those doctrines should be held, which, by the aid of God, they knew to be conformable to the holy Scriptures, and the apostolic traditions. For the Holy Ghost is not promised to the successors of Peter, that they may make known a new doctrine revealed by him, but that through his assistance they may sacredly guard, and faithfully set forth, the revelation delivered by the apostles, that is, the deposit of faith. And this their apostolic teaching all the venerable fathers have embraced, and the holy orthodox doctors have revered and followed, knowing most certainly that this See of St Peter ever remains free from all error, according to the divine promise of our Lord and Savior, made to the prince of the apostles: I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not, and thou, being once converted, confirm thy brethren, (Conf. St. Agatho, Ep. ad Imp: a Conc. Oecum vi. approbat.)

Therefore, this gift of truth, and of faith which fails not, was divinely bestowed on PETER and his successors in this chair, that they should exercise their high office for the salvation of all, that through them the universal flock of Christ should be turned away from the poisonous food of error, and should be nourished with the food of heavenly doctrine, and that the occasion of schism being removed, the entire Church should be preserved one, and planted on her foundation, should stand firm against the gates of hell. Nevertheless, since in this present age, when the saving efficacy of the apostolic office is exceedingly needed, there are not a few who carp at its authority, we judge it altogether necessary to solemnly declare the prerogative which the only begotten Son of God has deigned to unite to the supreme pastoral office.

Wherefore, faithfully adhering to the tradition handed down from the commencement of the Christian faith, for the glory of God our Saviour, the exaltation of the Catholic religion, and the salvation of Christian peoples, with the approbation of the sacred Council, we teach and define it to be a doctrine divinely revealed; that the Roman Pontiff, when he speaks *ex Cathedra*, that is, when in exercise of his office of pastor and teacher of all Christian peoples, and in virtue of his supreme apostolical authority, he defines that a doctrine of faith or morals is to be held by the universal Church, possesses, through the divine assistance promised to him in the blessed Peter, that infallibility with which the divine Redeemer willed his Church to be endowed, in defining a doctrine of faith or morals; and therefore that such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are irreformable of themselves, and not by force of the consent of the Church thereto. And if any one shall presume, which God forbid, to contradict this our definition, let him be anathema.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 6.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$48,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	111⅛	10 Am. M. U. Ex.	43⅛
10,000 do.	111⅝	300 N.Y.C. & H. R. R. bet. call	93⅜
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	111	1200 do.	93⅜
45,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 n.	109⅛	41,000 N. Y. C. & H.C.	89
80,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	109⅝	60,000 do....bet.call	88⅞
10,000 U. S. R. '68	109⅝	10,000 do.	89⅛
5,000 N.Car. St. 6s n.	29	30,000 do.	89¼
2,000 Lousiana 6s	69	100 Reading R.	96
1,000 N. Y. St. B. L.	107	500 L. S. & M. S. R.	90⅞
3,000 Cen.P.R. G. bds.	85	700 do....bet. call	91⅛
10,000 U. P. R. 1st M.c	81⅝	6 Chic. & N. W. R.	81
5,000 C.R.I. & P. R.7s	97	500 Chic. & N. W. Pf. bet. call	85
3,000 Ch. & N. W. C.	90	300 Tol., W. & W.	48⅞
500 Del., L. & W. 2d	94	100 do....b3	49
3,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st.	100	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	33¾
1,000 Lake S. D. Bds.	92½	100 Col., C. & I. C. R.	17⅞
10 Cen. N. Bank	103	70 Morris & Essex R.	89
5 Bank of N. Amer.	109	50 St. L. & I. M. R.	48
700 Mar. Pref.	10		
100 P. M. St. Co.	39¾		

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 1 P. M.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅝	10,000 N. Y. C. & Hud. Ctfs....b. c.	88⅞
10,000 do.	113⅝	100 N. Y. C. & H. R., b30	93⅛
1,500 U.S. 5-20s,R.,'62	111½	200 do....b. c.	93⅛
5,000 do.	111⅝	100 do....s4	93⅛
19,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65....b3	110⅜	700 do.	93¼
11,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, N.	109⅛	200 Erie Railway	21
27,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67....s3	109⅜	700 Reading Railroad	95⅝
5,000 Tenn. S. 6s, x. c.	62⅛	100 Mil. & St. P.	59⅝
10,000 Tenn. S. 6s, N.	60	100 Chi. & N. W.	82¼
10,000 do.	59¾	100 do.	82½
3,000 Va. St. 6s, x. c.	59	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85
2,000 Erie 4th	83½	100 Chi. & R. I.	113⅝
100 West. Union Tel.	34⅛	100 do....b. c.	113½
110 Adams Express	68	100 Tol., W. & W.	48⅝
400 L. S. & M. So.	90¾	12 P., F. W. & C., G.	93
30 do.	91	6 do.	93½
300 do....b. c.	90⅝	100 H. & St. Jo.	107
100 do....b30	90⅜	7 Del., Lack. & W.	105⅛

SATURDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

The shipments of Specie for the week amount to $3,834,871, of which $3,425,625 was in American Gold Coin, and the remainder in Miscellaneous Gold and Silver. The Treasury received, during the week, $3,028,096 for Customs, and paid out $832,406 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Gold averages of the Banks are down $3,791,798, and they also lose $2,550,763 in Greenbacks, which have gone, for the most part, to swell the currency balance in the Treasury Office, which is about two and a half millions higher than at the close of last week. The Loans and Discounts at Bank are $757,600 less than last Monday, and the general line of Deposits is down $6,736,401.

The sales of Gold were in the main rather lower than on Friday. At one time the price was down to 120¾ ℘ cent., but the market subsequently rallied to 121⅛@121⅜ ℘ cent.

The Public Funds were firmer, and the advance on 5-20s of 1862 was especially marked; said to be on orders from Frankfort for this class of Bonds. The other descriptions sympathized to the extent of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent., as compared with the last figures of Friday.

The Railway market was also firmer, and the fresh orders of the day to buy Stocks, though not extensive in demand, had the effect to advance prices on New-York Central Stock and Scrip, Lake Shore, North-wests, St. Pauls, and Ohio and Mississippi. The market left off steady in the Afternoon, the notable feature being the small offerings of Stock on advancing prices. After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. Money left off easy at 5 ℘ cent.; Exchange, 110½@110⅝ for sight, London, and 109½ for 60 days:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 6.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107¼	107½
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¼	111½
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅜	109⅜
American Gold Coin	121¼	121¼
Bills on London at sight	110⅝	110½
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅛	60
New-York Central and Hudson	93¼	92⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88⅞	88½
Reading Railroad	95⅞	95½
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅞	113⅜
North-western Common	82	81¾
North-western Preferred	84¾	84¾
Pacific Mail Company	39½	39½
St. Paul Preferred	76¼	76⅜
St. Paul Common	59½	59⅜
Lake Shore	90⅞	90¼
Ohio and Mississippi	33¾	33¼
New-Jersey Central	101½	101¼
Toledo and Wabash	49	48½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6.

Gold receipts	$675,775 94
Gold payments	2,573,295 64
Gold balance	68,486,233 69
Currency receipts	484,299 15
Currency payments	1,048,061 97
Currency balance	14,381,115 52
Customs	388,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	2,485,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81	113⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109⅜
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81	113¾	5-20 coup., '67	109⅜
5-20 coup., '62	111⅛	5-20 coup., '68	109⅝
5-20 coup., '64	110⅝	10-40 coup.	107⅛
5-20 coup., '65	110¾	6s Currency	110¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coupon	61	Illinois Canal bds., '70	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds	59¾	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	58½	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	59½	Ill. War Loan	100
Georgia 6s	82	Indiana 5 ℘ cent.	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	91	Mich. 6 ℘ cent.,'73	97
N. Carolina, 6s, old	48¾	Mich. 6 ℘ cent., '78	97
N. Carolina 6s,F.A.'66	35	Mich. 6 ℘ cent., '83	97
N. Carolina 6s,F. A.'68	33	Mich. 7 ℘ cent., '78	100
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	29	Mich. 7 ℘ ct., War L.	100
N. Carolina 6s, S. Tax	24	N. Y. Reg. Bty. L'n.	106¾
S. Car. 6s, new bds	71	N. Y. coup., Bty L'n.	106¾
Missouri 6s	90	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107
Louisiana 6s	68½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107
Louisiana 6s, Pen. 7s.	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Alabama 8s	98	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., .78	107
Ohio 6 ℘ ct., '81	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Ohio 6 ℘ ct., '86	101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	91	Del., Lac. & W. 2d M.	90
N. Y. Central 6s, '87	85½	Tol., W. & W. 1st Ext.	89
N. Y. Central 7s, 76	99	Tol.,W. & W.C.C.S.F.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con.,'76	99	Gt. West. 1st M., '88	86½
Erie 1st M. Ext.	97	Gt. West. 2d M., '93	81
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	92	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	92
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	89	Chic., R. I. & Pacific.	96⅛
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	82½	Morris & Ess. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	75	Morris & Ess. 2d M.	93⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1 M. '77	88	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98
H. R. 7s, 2d M.S.F.,'85	100½	N. J. Cent. 2d M.	100½
Harlem 1st M.	101	Pitts., F.W. & C. 2d M	96
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bs.	100	Clev. & Pitts. 2d M.	95
Alb. & Susq. 3d Bs.	92½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d M.	90
C. B. & Q. 8 ℘. c. 1 M.	109	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	76
M. S. & N. I. S.F.7 p.c.	98	Chic. & Alton S. F.	98
Pac. R. 7s, G. by Mo.	95	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	100
Central Pacific Bs.	85	Chic. & Alton Inc.	93¼
Union Pacific 1st Bs.	81⅝	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘. c., '70	110	St. Louis & I. M. Bs.	85
Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.8s.	102½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	83⅛	M.& St.P. 1st M. 7 3-10	89
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92½
Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	93	C., C. & Ind. 1st M.	80½
Cons. 7 ℘ c. Conv.	89¾	Tol., P. & War., E. D.	84
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	107½	Tol., P. & War. 2d M.	68½
Del., Lac. & W. 1st M.	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Ninth National	109
Mechanics'	134	Tenth National	127
Union	124	Oriental	160
America	145	Gold Exchange	61
City	205	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100
Phenix	108	Del. & Hud. Canal	119
Tradesmen's	150	Maryland Coal Co.	18
Seventh Ward	110	CantonCo.,Baltimore	62
State of New-York	112	Cons. Coal of Md.	26
Commerce	122½	West. Union Tel.	34⅛
Mercantile	126	Quicksilver Mining.	[illegible]
Chatham	167	Mariposa Mining	
Bank of N. America.	108	Mariposa Preferred	[illegible]
Hanover	105	Boston Water Power	15¼
Irving	117½	Adams Express	67¾
Citizens'	134	Well-Fargo Express.	13¾
East River	114	Wells-Fargo Scrip	2¾
Market	124	American Express	42¾
Nassau	107	U. S. Express	43¾
Shoe and Leather	167	Merchants' U. Ex.	13⅛
Importers' & Traders'	152½	Pacific Mail	39¾
Central National	103		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—AUG. 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101¾	102
City 6s, New	101¼	101⅜
Camden and Amboy	114	114¼
Pennsylvania Central	57⅞	58
Reading	..	96
Lehigh Valley	57⅝	57¾
Catawissa Preferred	36	36½
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅝	26⅝
Northern Central	44	44¾
Lehigh Navigation	33½	33⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	88¾

FOREIGN TRADE, UNITED STATES—ELEVEN MONTHS.

Imported foreign goods, in gross		$395,325,583
Re-exported, out of bond, &c		14,778,693
Total, as for United States markets		$380,546,890
Goods in bond, June 30, 1869	$62,427,590	
Goods in bond, May 31, 1870	54,029,462—	8,398,128
Foreign goods taken for consumption		$388,945,018
Exported in domestic produce, gold value		347,745,712
Balance		$41,199,306
Exported in domestic bullion, &c.	$38,194,909	
In foreign bullion, &c	12,990,684	
Together	$51,185,683	
Less foreign imported	26,610,034	
Net outgo of specie		24,575,649
Apparent balance against United States		$16,623,657

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR—ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1870. July 1 to May 31	1869. July 1 to May 31.
Goods for consumption	$338,945,018	$361,101,620
Produce exported	347,745,712	251,674,402
Balance, exclusive of specie	$41,199,306	$109,427,218
Net outgo of specie	24,575,649	33,011,108
Apparent balance	$16,623,657	$76,386,110
Increase goods consumed 7½ ℘ cent. or		$27,843,398
Increase produce exported 38¼ ℘ cent. or		91,874,809

Report of specie, exported from the Port of New-York, for the week ending Aug. 6, 1870:

Aug. 1—Steam-ship City of Mexico, Havana—Spanish Gold	$16,157
Aug. 3—Steam-ship Manhattan, London—American Gold	178,000
Steam-ship Cuba, Liverpool—American Gold	770,745
Aug. 4—Steam-ship Siberia, Liverpool—American Gold	1,310,000
Gold Bars	219,880
Silver Bars	34,256
American Silver	12,400
Prussian Silver	8,050
Steam-ship Morro Castle, Havana—Spanish Gold	32,600
Aug. 5—Steam-ship Ocean Queen, Aspinwall—American Silver	18,400
Aug. 6—Steam-ship Ville de Paris, Havre—American Gold	260,000
Silver Bars	14,952
Mexican Silver	5,600
Steam-ship Italy, Liverpool—American Gold	200,000
Steam-ship City of London, Liverpool—American Gold	641,000
Silver Bars	73,000
Gold Bars	25,000
British Gold	14,661
Total	$3,834,871

The aggregate amount of imports, (other than dry goods and specie,) at the Port of New-York for the week ending Aug. 5, 1870, was $2,885,299.

The earnings of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Co., as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, for the years ending March 31, 1869 and 1870, were as follows:

	1869.	1870.
From passengers	$321,789 78	$399,689 65
From freight	761,694 25	931,302 89
From mail	21,037 01	21,037 01
Total	$1,104,521 04	$1,352,029 55
Expenses, viz.:		
Conducting transportation	$146,341 59	$182,149 12
Motive power	222,869 04	268,584 62
Maintenence of way	148,280 12	253,137 28
Maintenance of cars	57,967 93	44,240 83
Total	$575,458 68	$748,111 85
Earnings less expenses	529,062 26	603,917 70
Deduct extraordinary expenses, viz.:		
Renewing locomotive engines	$32,078 06	
New cars and rebuilding cars	59,415 29	
Government tax on gross receipts	10,527 06	—102,020 41
Net income		$501,897 29
Thus accounted for—		
New depots		$9,544 53
Round-house at Augusta		39,653 43
Two new locomotive engines		27,282 00
New tools for shops		2,586 72
New railroad iron ordered, but not delivered or paid for		78,726 61
Eight per cent. dividend		332,480 00
United States tax on dividend		23,624 00
Total, as above		$501,897 29

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings show an increase of $247,508 51; with an increase in expenses and payments, both ordinary and extraordinary, of $166,758 28—making the increase of net income $80,750 23.

The following is a condensed statement of the condition of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, on the 31st of March, 1870:

The road and its outfit		$4,156,000 00
Real estate		114,328 64
Banking-house and lot		35,000 00
Road expenses and expenditures for the road	$985,176 27	
Incidental expenses and salaries	12,279 04	
Interest on bonds	41,742 74	
Tax to State of Georgia	1,341 76	
United States tax on dividends	15,796 80—	1,056,336 61
Materials on hand for road		98,449 93
Stock of other companies		1,103,564 28
Bonds of other companies		79,400 00
Discounted notes		1,747 83
Assessment on stock		207 50
Bills receivable		16,064 10
Due by other corporations		23,115 60
Notes of banks in Augusta		195,591 48
Cash		223,409 00
Total		$7,102,214 97
Capital stock		$4,156,000 00
Profit and loss	$642,144 87	
Income from railroad	1,423,312 78	
Transportation of the mails	20,875 09	
Dividends on stock	71,187 87	
Interest, premium, and discount accounts	12,502 32	
Rent account	50 00—	2,170,075 93
Bonds of the Company		615,500 00
Dividends unpaid		43,592 50
Due to other corporations and agents		15,713 68
U. S. Tax retained on coupons paid		1,195 75
Deposits		3,689 20
Circulation		96,447 78
Total		$7,102,214 97

President—JOHN P. KING. Directors—E. E. Jones, John Bones, Edward R. Ware, Samuel Barnett, Antoine Poullaine, James W. Davies, L. M. Hill, Richard Peters, Stevens Thomas, James S. Hamilton, George T. Jackson, M. P. Stovall, Thomas J. Burney, D. E. Butler, Josiah Sibley. General Superintendent—E. W. Cole. Assistant Superintendent—S. K. Johnson. Treasurer—J. Milligan.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, AUG. 8,
WILL MAKE STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS, IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
SEVERAL CASES OF FRENCH PERCALS, IN SEVEN DIFFERENT COLORS, AT 25 CTS. THE HANDSOMEST OFFERED THIS SEASON.
NORWICH POPLINS, REDUCED TO 25 CTS.
JAPANESE SILKS, REDUCED TO 75 CTS.
DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM 12½ CTS.
PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES AND GRENADINES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
PLAIN AND FANCY SUMMER SILKS AT LESS THAN COST.
THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF BUFF LINEN LAWNS, AND CHINESE GRASS CLOTH, AT PRICES VERY MUCH REDUCED.
STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, AUG. 8,
GREAT REDUCTIONS IN THEIR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' BATHING SUITS REDUCED TO $6.
LADIES' LINEN SUITS, WITH OVERSKIRT, $6.
LADIES' LINEN SUITS, WITH OVERSKIRT, $8, REDUCED FROM $14.
INFANTS' LACE CAPS, FROM $5 TO $10.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, $1.
LADIES' CHEMISES, $1 25.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, $2 50.
LADIES' DRAWERS, $1.
SILK, SERGE AND PONGEE PARASOLS IN GREAT VARIETY, BELOW COST.

Grenadines, 12 1-2c.
BAREGES, 12 1-2c.
FRENCH LAWNS, 12 1-2c.
SUPERB SILK GRENADINES, BROCHE FIGURES,
which cost over $1 gold, reduced to 50c.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
of every description, from 12½c. upward.
ALSO,
READY-MADE LINEN AND LAWN SUITS.
We invite particular attention to these and other specialties, as being the cheapest goods ever offered in this market.
Purchasers will do well to call before going elsewhere.
SUGDEN & BRADBURY
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery, one door below Bleecker-st.

MA SUMMER TRADE. CY
MA Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and CY
MA FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS, CY
MA Housekeeping and Furnishing Goods, CY
MA BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
A SPECIAL LOT OF IRISH DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS IN 8-4 AND 8-4 BY 10-4, FROM $2 AND $2 50 EACH AND UPWARD.
5-8 DAMASK NAPKINS, $1 PER DOZEN, UPWARD.
TABLE DAMASK, 40c. PER YARD AND UPWARD.
HUCKABUCK TOWELS, $1 50 PER DOZEN. AND PILLOW LINEN, 40-INCH WIDE, 30c. PER YARD.
LINEN SHEETING, 2 YARDS WIDE, 60c.
LINEN SHEETING, 2¼ YARDS WIDE, 70c.
LINEN SHEETING, 2½ YARDS WIDE, 90c.
LINEN SHEETING, 2¾ YARDS WIDE, $1 PER YARD.
A JOB LOT OF READY-MADE LINEN SHEETS, FROM $2 50 PER PAIR AND UPWARD.
FINE YARD-WIDE IRISH LINEN, SUITABLE FOR LADIES' WEAR, 35c.
EXTRA HEAVY FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, AT 40c.
FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN SUMMER QUILTS AND BLANKETS.
ALL-WOOL WHITE FLANNELS, 25c. PER YARD,
A NEW ALL-WOOL GRAY FLANNEL FOR LADIES OVER-SKIRTS, 40c. PER YARD.
TWEEDS FOR BATHING SUITS, 30c. PER YARD.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF STRANGERS, WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, AUG. 8,
AT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
JAPANESE POPLINS, EXTRA QUALITY, IN ASHES OF ROSES AND STEEL COLOR, AT 75c. PER YARD, FORMERLY AT $1 25 PER YARD.
CHECK AND STRIPED SILKS, FOR YOUNG LADIES' DRESS, AT $1 PER YARD, LATELY SOLD AT $1 50 AND $1 75 PER YARD.
HEAVY GROS GRAIN BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILKS, NEW PATTERN, AT $1 50 PER YARD, WORTH $2 25 PER YARD.
AMERICAN BLACK SILKS, GUARANTEED FOR DURABILITY, AT $2 PER YARD.
FULL ASSORTMENT SATINS AND SILKS FOR TRIMMINGS, CUT TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.
CREPE DU CHINES, IN ALL REQUISITE COLORS, 56 INCHES WIDE.
ALSO,
WILL OFFER, FOR THE FIRST TIME, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW PLAIN SILKS, FROM $2 50 PER YARD.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, AUG. 8,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR SUMMER STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE GARMENTS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
WHITE VICTORIA LAWN SUITS, TUCKED AND RUFFLED, IN GREAT VARIETY.
CHINTZ LAWN DO., $8; FORMERLY $12. GREAT BARGAIN.
LINEN TRAVELING SUITS, PIQUE SUITS, WHITE, COLORED AND BRAIDED, AT POPULAR PRICES.
CHILDREN'S LINEN AND PIQUE DRESSES, GABRIELLES, &c., PROPORTIONALLY CHEAP.
A CHOICE VARIETY OF PANIN BEDOUINES, $3 50 AND UPWARD.
SEA-SIDE ZEPHYR JACKETS, WHITE, TRIMMED WITH COLORS, $6 AND UPWARD.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER DURING THIS WEEK
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MERINO AND EMPRESS CLOTHS IN CHOICE FALL AND WINTER COLORS, 75c. AND UPWARD.
ALL WOOL SERGES, 75c. AND $1 PER YARD; WORTH $1 50 AND $1 75.
TARTAN PLAIDS IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM 35c. AND UPWARD.
WINSEYS FROM 35c. TO 40c. PER YARD.
ROUBACK POPLINS FROM 25c. TO 40c. PER YARD.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS,
CONSISTING OF BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, IN ALL THE CHOICE BRANDS.
ALSO,
TICKINGS, DENIMS, &c., &c.,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

FINANCIAL.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.
THE BALANCE OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH
AND
DENVER CITY
Railroad Company,

NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

These are a 30-year sinking fund bond, issued only upon a completed road, and bear eight per cent. interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New-York, London or Frankfort, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupons or registered, and secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the line, including all descriptions of rolling stock and equipments. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liabilities on this issue of bonds; over

$1,500,000

has already been expended upon this road from Stock Subscriptions and Donations. The Company are entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlets, maps, and all information.

Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Alabama 8 per Cent. GOLD BONDS,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama, in American gold, and secured by first mortgage of $22,000 a mile to JAMES BUELL and V. K. STEVENSON, Trustees, which mortgage has been examined and approved by Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, of New-York, upon the road, franchises, depots, lands and other property of every kind, in addition to the indorsement of the State of Alabama, which can only be had as the road is finished, equipped and received by the State Engineer as a first-class road and outfit, 50 MILES of which have been finished, equipped, and so received.

The State of Alabama, in ordering the indorsement of these Bonds, specially provides for the prompt payment of principal and interest of the same in case the Company should fail to do so.

This is a south and north road from the City of Montgomery, 183 miles long to Decatur, on the Tennessee River, in DIRECT line north by Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati to Chicago.

The stock paid up and property mortgaged to secure the payment of these Bonds and interest is $3,500,000, which, with the indorsement of the State of Alabama, and the high rate of interest, makes THE BEST INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED.

A limited number of these Bonds are for sale at 95 and accrued interest, by Messrs.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., AND
STOUT & DICKINSON,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., N. Y.,
From whom full information can be had.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

---

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURG R. R.
SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD.

PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

$1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This road runs from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to Warren, Penn., connecting the New-York and Erie and Lake Shore Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running through the coal and oil regions. These bonds we offer at 90 and accrued interest.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.
MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
And for sale by the
BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
Offices, No. 43 Pine-st.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY; or, SPECIAL SALES made on other days when required, which has been the established custom with this house for 18 years.

Stocks and Bonds, Government Securities, and Gold bought and sold on commission at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at Private Sale.

Sales of Stocks, Real Estate, &c., by order of Executors, Administrators, Courts, and others, promptly executed on the most favorable terms.

All classes of Stocks and Bonds not dealt in at the Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention.

N. B.—City, Town, County and State Authorities, Railroads, Contractors, Banks, Insurance Companies and all other Incorporated Institutions that are desirous of selling new issues of Bonds and Stocks, can have the same negotiated upon favorable terms, having been a specialty with this house for many years, and possessing facilities for the disposal of securities unsurpassed in the United States.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.
FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL KINDS OF STATE, city, town and first mortgage railroad bonds; also, some first-class commercial paper. Apply at office Canada Mining Company, No. 21 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS
(OF THE)
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia.
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

1st Mortgage 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

$30,000
DETROIT CITY 7s.
$50,000
JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 8s.
For Sale by
WILKINS & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
NO. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work, as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following work:

No. 1. For paving Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.
No. 2. For paving Thirteenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.
No. 3. For paving Forty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 4. For paving Forty-sixth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.
No. 5. For paving Sixteenth-street, from Avenue C to First-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 6. For paving Fifteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 7. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 8. For paving Fifty-fourth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 9. For paving Fifty-fifth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 10. For paving Fifty-sixth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.
No. 11. For sewer in Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.
No. 12. For sewer in Hudson-street, between Canal and Vestry streets.
No. 13. For sewer in Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
No. 14. For sewer in Thirty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
No. 15. For sewer in Greenwich-street, between Barrow and Morton streets, and Weehawken-street, between Christopher and West Tenth streets.
No. 16. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 1,) from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh-street.
No. 17. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 2,) from Eighty-first to One Hundredth-street.
No. 18. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 3,) from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
No. 19. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Ninth-avenue to Riverside Park.
No. 20. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Fifty-sixth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.
No. 21. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Sixty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.
No. 22. For curb, gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
No. 23. For curb, gutter, and flagging Mangin-street, from Stanton to Houston-street.
No. 24. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Seventy-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.
No. 25. For flagging Avenue A, from Seventeenth to Twenty-fourth-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1870.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1870.

NOTICE—PAVING PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE.

The Commission appointed by "An act to provide for the paving of Pennsylvania-avenue," approved July 8, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania-avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the north-west gate of the Capitol to the crossing of 15th-st. west. The Commission met and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or any other kind; to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, including the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and in fact all information as to their construction and durability. This information is desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (Public No. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made; it is provided therein "that the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per square-yard." The estimated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of sixty-five thousand (65,000) square yards.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. MICHLER, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds and Works, United States Capitol, Washington, D. C.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,

G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 15th May, 1870.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, ON STATEN ISLAND—A beautiful place of 12½ acres, situate 2½ miles from either landing. The house is an ornamental brick cottage of twelve rooms: the grounds are underdrained, consisting of woods and lawn, a great variety of evergreen and fruit trees; good garden. Will be sold for two-thirds of its value to settle an estate. Apply to W. G. TALMAN, No. 18 Fletcher-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—RESIDENCE, (SWISS style,) stables; out-building complete; three acres; commanding fine views; near depot; grounds covered with fruit and shade; fine garden; neighborhood unexceptionable; owner going abroad; see photographs office HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine. Price low.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE TO LET.—This house probably is the most desirably located in this City (on Washington-square) for the attraction of desirable and genteel boarders. A large proportion of the rent will be taken by the present occupants in part payment for board for himself and family, in which are no small children. The house is very handsomely furnished throughout, more completely than houses generally rented for boarding-houses. It has never before been let for that purpose. No parties will be treated with who cannot furnish the best of recommendations as to respectability and responsibility, and who cannot furnish security if required. Possession given Sept. 1, or earlier if required. Address B. R. S., Box No. 195 general Post-office, with name, address and references.

FOR RENT—WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF New-York, on the Hudson, east side, close to a station, elegantly situated and well furnished, a detached brick house with excellent basement rooms and nine other good rooms; possession 1st October. Address Box No. 5,994 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN stone front dwelling-house and stable, south-west corner Lexington-av. and 43d-st. COUDERT BROS., No. 49 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Aug. 11
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS............Aug. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS............Aug. 25

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIP TILLIE,
Capt. PARTRIDGE,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Porto Plata, Samana Bay and San Domingo City, on SATURDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

DIVIDENDS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS ON the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, due Aug. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, on and after that date, free of tax.

GEORGE H. HALL, President.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
Office of the
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 28, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, July 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th of August proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and afterward at the office of the Company, in Cleveland. The transfer-books will close on Aug. 1, and reopen Aug. 16 prox.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th-st. and 3d-av.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. will be paid to stockholders on demand.

NATHAN C. ELY,
President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until the 9th inst.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

LONG-ISLAND BANK,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 2, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT.,
payable Aug. 3.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, 8th inst., till which date the transfer books are closed.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANY ADVANTAGES
will be found in
DEPOSITING MONEY
in the
MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, New-York City
Send for a circular.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation for general housework in an American family; no objection to go a few miles in the country. Call at No. 139 Mott-st., of Mrs. Burkhardt.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; thoroughly conversant with his duties in all branches; four years' unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Call or address, for two days, H. J., 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family, by a young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good City reference given. Address T. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED OPERATORS on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, on ladies' under-garments; only those used to finishing up fine work need apply. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, 9th and 10th sts.; apply at 9th-st. entrance.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED OPERATORS on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, to work on men's drawers; also good button-hole makers on fine white shirts. Apply to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, 9th and 10th sts., at 9th-st. entrance.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKERS. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, 9th and 10th sts.; apply at 9th-st. entrance.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The next term commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.
An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.
Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st.
Personal application after Sept. 5.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M.,
RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.
MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.
School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to
D. A. WOLF, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,
Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals.
A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 38th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—For young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870.
Address as above.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn., or No. 78 Madison-av., New-York.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL,
Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE—NEW-ROCHELLE—Will remain open late into October to accommodate many that wish to be convenient to the City. Distance, 17½ miles per New-Haven Railroad. Trains running almost every hour. W. L. FISH.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE NEW-YORK CLIPPER,
THE NEW-YORK CLIPPER,
THE NEW-YORK CLIPPER,
THE OLDEST AND LEADING SPORTING AND THEATRICAL JOURNAL OF AMERICA,
Will contain in its next issue, published early on TUESDAY, AUG. 9, a full and authentic report of the
GREAT RACE FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP,
THE MONMOUTH PARK RACES AT LONG BRANCH,
IMPORTANT FOREIGN TURF NEWS,
THE NATIONAL GAME
FULLY CHRONICLED,
Including Matches by the
ATHLETIC, MUTUAL, RED STOCKINGS, PASTIMES, HAYMAKERS, FOREST CITY, ECKFORD, MARYLAND,
and other
PROMINENT CLUBS.
AN EXTRAORDINARY CRICKET MATCH.
In addition to the above it contains all the
DRAMATIC, CIRCUS, MUSICAL
And other current show news, besides an interesting
NEW STORY.
GET THIS WEEK'S CLIPPER,
Price ten cents.
FRANK QUEEN,
Sole Editor and Proprietor,
Clipper Buildings, Nos. 88 and 90 Centre-st., N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.

The magnificent saloon steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON,
and
JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY,
will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)
Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.
Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.
Fare to Long Branch, $1.
Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4¼ for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING of new depot, the largest in America.—The splendid steamers of this line will hereafter leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton sts., EVERY AFTERNOON (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock; West 34th-st., 6:15. Fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reductions to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. Excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, $5. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points in the morning trains which leave Albany and Troy. N. B.—On and after the 1st of September the fare on this line will be reduced to 50 cents.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR Keyport, landing at Elizabethport, Union, Rossville and Perth Amboy. Steam-boat GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Barclay-st. at 9 A. M. Returning leaves Keyport at 3½ P. M.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—One of the magnificent steamers of the People's Albany and Troy line every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 6½ o'clock, Pier No. 44 North River, and foot of West 34th-st., 6:15.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD AND THE NORTH, 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 P. M. boat Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 143 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

REOPENING FOR THE REGULAR SEASON.

The management respectfully announces the reopening of this theatre for the Fall and Winter season, on

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 15,
with
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE
In Boucicault's beautiful legendary drama of that name.

On the following, and every SATURDAY EVENING, will be produced a dramatization, in three acts, of
Sir Walter Scott's exquisite poem of
THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box-office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

The public is specially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

WALLACK'S.
A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
THRONGS TURNED AWAY.
EMMET
as
FRITZ VON VANDERSLINKINSTOFFEN,
THE GERMAN EMIGRANT,
in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!
EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!
EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!
The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this
CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

SEEBACH GRAND DRAMATIC SEASON.
MME. MARIE SEEBACH,
Accompanied by her entire dramatic company of new and distinguished artists, will make her debut in New-York early in September.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 29.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12½ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M. On SATURDAYS, the 12½ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide*.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:03 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING,
leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

STEINFELD'S FRENCH COGNAC BITTERS, manufactured by the Vine Growers' Society of Cognac, France, under the supervision of the Chevalier Le Roche, M. D., Surgeon-General of the French Army, are the only GENUINE BITTERS imported in this country, where they were first introduced with remarkable success, during the cholera of 1832. Subsequently during the raging of the yellow fever at Norfolk, Virginia, these Bitters were administered by the Directors of the Hospital, where, in both cases, not a single patient who had used them died.

THE COGNAC BITTERS purify the blood and strengthen the system, eradicate the effects of dissipation, maintain the human frame in a condition of healthfulness, dispel the Blues and all mental distempers, and relieve those whose sedentary habits lay them open to depression. They prevent and cure bilious and other fevers, fever and ague, chills, diarrhea, dysentery, dyspepsia, sea-sickness, colic, cholera, cholera-morbus, and every complaint incidental to diet or atmosphere. Ladies will find them a sovereign boon, as they eradicate all traces of debility, nervousness, inertness and diseases peculiar to the sex.

Thousands of testimonials can be seen at the office of

S. STEINFELD,
Sole Importer and Agent for America,
No. 67 Warren-st., N. Y. City.

For sale by all dealers in America.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR.................................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE.....................................Manager
FIFTH WEEK
FIFTH WEEK
of the wonderful artists
KATHI LANNER
KATHI LANNER
and her incomparable
VIENNOISE
VIENNOISE
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
IMMENSE HIT,
IMMENSE HIT,
of the
FRENCH QUADRILLE
FRENCH QUADRILLE
and
CHAMPAGNE GALOP
CHAMPAGNE GALOP
in the new Comic Ballet
SITALA,
THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
SITALA...........................KATHI LANNER
To commence with the Terpsichorean Melange entitled THE NATIONS.
THE NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE.—During Mme. Lanner's engagement the usual matinee will be suspended.

Seats secured in advance at the box-office, also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
NO. 585 BROADWAY,
MONDAY, AUG. 8, 1870.
FIFTH WEEK OF
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS
AND BURLESQUE OPERA,
LA SOMNANBULA.
NEW ATTRACTION.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.—SUMMER-NIGHT'S FESTIVAL—At Jones' Wood Park, 66th-st. and East River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 11th.

Strangers admitted if introduced by members of the Society. Admission, $3 for one gentleman and ladies. In case of unfavorable weather on Thursday, the Festival will take place on Friday night.

EXCURSIONS.

YACHT RACE, MONDAY AUG. 8.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL CONTEST.

The splendid side-wheel steamer
PALISADE,
HARRIS, Master,
will leave the foot of Morton-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely; Warren st. at 8:30; Morris-st., Jersey City, at 9 o'clock. Touching at the La Tourette House, Bergen Point, at 9:30, New Brighton at 9:45, Upper Quarantine at 10 o'clock, and all Lower Landings in time to view the Race.

Returning, stop at all places.

The PALISADE will follow the Yachts through the entire race.

Police Regulations are thorough, the Agent being determined that the party shall be select.

Refreshments under the direction of the celebrated Restaurateur GAUTIER.

Fare $3, for the Round Trip.

R. H. OWEN, Agent.

NARRAGANSET STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

SEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON TO POUGHKEEPSIE,
landing at Cozzens and Newburg only,
ON SUNDAY, AUG. 7, 1870.
The magnificent saloon steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Commander L. V. TILTON,
will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely; 34th-st., North River, at 8:30 A. M. Landing at Cozzens and Newburg only. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., Newburg, 4 P. M.; Cozzens, 4:30 P. M.; arriving at New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.

The band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will discourse choice music during the entire trip. Private parlors, where meals will be served if required, can be engaged on application to the purser on board.

Fares: To Cozzens, $1; Newburg, $1; Poughkeepsie, $1 25; Cozzens to Newburg, 25 cents; to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Newburg to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents. Excursion tickets for the round trip: To Cozzens, $1 50; Newburg, $1 50; Poughkeepsie, $2.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

INTERNATIONAL CONTEST FOR THE CHALLENGE CUP.
SPECIAL GRAND EXCURSION
to witness the race between the celebrated yachts of the NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB and the famous yacht CAMBRIA, of the ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB, winner of the late ocean race.

The gorgeous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK will be withdrawn from the Long Branch route (for one day only) on MONDAY, Aug. 8, 1870, and will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 8 A. M.; foot of 34th-st., North River, at 9:30 A. M., touching at the lower landing of the Staten Island Ferry, near the Club-house, before and after the race. Returning, landing at 34th-st. first, and thence to Pier No. 28 North River.

Through the courtesy of the NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, the PLYMOUTH ROCK will be assigned a SPECIAL STATION IN THE LINE, enabling excursionists to have a full and unobstructed view of the START, thence following the yachts around the flag-boats back to the stake-boat.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION,
TWO DOLLARS.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.

YACHT-RACE,
MONDAY, AUG. 8.
AMERICA AGAINST ENGLAND,
FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP,
won by the yacht AMERICA.

The fast and safe sea-going steamer MAGENTA will accompany the yachts in the race from the Club-house, Staten Island, round light-ship.

Leave 34th-st., North River, 8:30 A. M.; foot Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M.; foot of Barclay-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M.

A brass band will be on board.

Dinner served from 11 until 3 P. M.

Tickets, $2. J. HARRIMAN.

QUEEN'S CUP REGATTA,
MONDAY, AUG. 8.
The new, first-class steamer,
PLEASANT VALLEY,
will accompany the yachts during the race, leaving her pier, foot of Spring-st., North River, at 9:30 A. M.; Pier No. 24 (Peck-slip) at 10 A. M., and foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, at 10:15 A. M.
REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD.
FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, $1 50.

GREAT YACHT-RACE, MONDAY, AUG. 8.—The splendid sea-going steamer GRANITE STATE, 1,180 tons burden, will take passengers for this great race, and accompany the yachts around the light-ship. Every accommodation afforded for families. Refreshments on board. Will leave Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton and Vesey sts., promptly at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Fare $2. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 109 Wall-st., or at the Office on the Pier.

GRAND YACHT-RACE FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP, on MONDAY, Aug. 8. The best place to witness the Grand Regatta will be on Coney Island Point. The steamers NORWALK and META. The META leaves 8th-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip, East River, at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock. North River line—The NORWALK leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

A GRAND YACHT RACE EXCURSION—MONDAY, Aug. 8.—The steamer NEVERSINK, the best sea-boat in the harbor, will go down the bay to participate in the great national yacht race around the light-ship, leaving foot of Warren-st. at 8 o'clock; 34th-st., North River at 8:30; Christopher-st. at 9; Pier No. 4 North River, at 9:30, and from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock. Dinner served on board. Fare for the round trip, $1.

AN INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE EXCURSION—MONDAY, Aug. 8.—The steamer NELLIE WHITE leaves pier foot of 37th-st., East River, at 10:30, and from Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., East River, at 11 o'clock A. M., to accompany the yachts during the great race for the Queen's Cup. Refreshments on board. Fare for the round trip, $1.

YACHT RACE.—MONDAY, AUG. 8, STEAMER GENERAL SEDGWICK, Capt. JOHN I. LEWIS, will leave Vestry-st. 9:15, Cedar-st. 9:45, to accompany the yachts in the race for the Queen's Cup, and return to Cedar-st. at 5 P. M. Refreshments on board. Fare for the trip, $1 50.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

PICNIC AND EXCURSION BOAT.—The fast, safe and elegant steamer MAGENTA is open to charter for lodges, Sunday school and excursion parties. For terms and choice of day apply at the office of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, foot of Barclay-st., Pier No. 26 North River, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.
SECOND MEETING, 1870.
Six days, commencing FRIDAY, Aug. 12.
GRAND STEEPLE-CHASES.
HURDLE and FLAT RACES,
To be contended for by
All the good horses in the country.
EXTRA TRAINS
Will leave Albany and Troy each day at 10½, arriving in time for the races. C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 302 Bowery: one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APPLY to the Board of Health, on Aug. 16, 1870, for permit to slaughter cattle on the south side of 41st-st., between 10th and 11th avs. JACOB R. REED.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

SPORTS OUT OF DOORS.

Saturday Afternoon on the Race-Course at Long Branch.

THE MOST BRILLIANT DAY OF THE FIVE.

Preparations for the Yacht Race for the Queen's Cup.

Annual Regatta of the Columbia Boat Club on the Hudson.

Victories of the Athletics in Cleveland and the Harvards in Baltimore.

THE TURF.

Last Day of the Long Branch Races—The Hurdle-Race Won by Biddy Malone, the Restoration Stakes by Legatee, and the Tweed Purse by Haric.

The Long Branch races closed yesterday, and the ceaseless ding dong of the Tammany bell will be heard no more in our streets till November, when it will resume its legitimate work of summoning repeaters to their duty of voting early and often. The inaugural "meeting," as the sportsmen delight to call it, of the Monmouth Park Race-course has proved a great success, and the last day was the most successful of all. Not less than ten thousand people sought admission to the grounds yesterday, and among them were the most famous turfmen, the most distinguished politicians, (in their own estimation,) the nobbiest nabobs, the heaviest betters, the gayest cavaliers, and the prettiest women in the land. The "turf" may now be considered an established institution at Long Branch, and if some enterprising Jersey Congressman will only erect a first-class "club-house"—*a la* MORRISSEY—the place may aspire to compete as a watering-place with Saratoga. All except the old fogy visitors at Long Branch are loud in their praise of the Monmouth Park Association for introducing this new species of amusement, which has proved such an agreeable diversion from the monotonous surf-bathing flirtation and gormandizing of that sea-side retreat. The farmers of Monmouth County are also delighted with the change, and think they see in the new and exciting sport what they had often heard but never before believed—an incentive to the more thorough breeding of horseflesh. Everybody, in fact, who aspires to be anybody, lauds the race-course as an additional attraction to Long Branch, and awards due credit to its projectors—the Park Association—who bear their honors meekly, and are content with the pecuniary results of their enterprise, which have thus far exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

The closing day of the races was favored with the same splendid weather that cheered the opening day, and has continued during the entire week. The heat was somewhat oppressive in the middle of the day, but a refreshing breeze from the ocean tempered the rays of the sun, and rendered it comparatively comfortable in any portion of the grounds. The number of ladies who occupied seats upon the grand stand yesterday was much larger than on any previous day of the meeting, and included pretty much all of the beauty and fashion now sojourning at the Branch, besides many transient visitors from New-York, Philadelphia, Trenton, New-Brunswick and elswhere. Innumerable carriages, comprising every variety and style of "turn out," lined the track on either side for a distance of a quarter of a mile or more, and from their cushioned seats shone the fairest of the fair, and the gayest of the gay. Among the myriads of fine women who attracted the attention of the observer the following, well known to society, were noticeable: Mrs. Jno. Burt, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Wilbur, of the Highlands; Mrs. Warren Gore, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Dr. Carnochan, Mrs. W. B. Burroughs, Mrs. Dr. Helmbold, Mrs. Samuel Felter and daughter, Mrs. Theodore Moss, Mrs. H. Harley, Mrs. D. Skinner, Mrs. Lester Wallack, Mrs. Jno. Hoey, Mrs. Addie Henriques, Mrs. Paddock, (Maggie Mitchell,) Mrs. James Wallack, Miss Busby, and many more.

Of the more noted gentlemen present, may be mentioned Gov. Bowie, of Maryland; Senator Stockton, of New-Jersey; Gen. Frank Blair, Gen. Buford, the Toffey Brothers, of Buffalo; Judge Barnard, Senators Genet, Creamer and Bradley, and Assemblymen Flanagan, Burns and Campbell, George Wilkes, Peter Van Riper, Col. O'Fallon, of St. Louis; John O'Donnell, the "prince of the turf;" Dr. Helmbold, Dr. Babcock, Major Doswell, of Virginia; Joseph Hall, of Washington; Jay Gould, Fisk, Jr.; Samuel N. Pike, Sheriff O'Brien, Jim Collier, C. W. Bathgate, Leonard Jerome, Lawrence Jerome, John Smith, of Cincinnati, the "largest better in the United States;" Horace Lingard, J. L. Haulenlach, Pet. Halsted, Robert Schindler, Ald. Healey and Cornell G. H. Pitman, Zeb. Ward, and others too numerous to mention.

The track was in fine condition, the horses in good trim, the betting lively, (mostly in pools,) and the races, one and all, passed off to the utmost satisfaction and delight of the vast throng who watched, with eagerness, the rapid movements of the competing horses as detailed below.

Details of the Racing.

The Long Branch race meeting terminated yesterday in a blaze of triumph, for a more brilliantly successful turf reunion was never celebrated in America. The meeting is over, and we can now congratulate the Association, and more especially Mr. JOHN CHAMBERLIN, and his very efficient aide-de-camp, Mr. JAMES VALENTINE, on the unqualified success which has attended their efforts to make the inaugural meeting at Monmouth Park one which American turfmen could point to with pride, as instancing the rapid increase in popularity which the "sport of Kings" is making in the United States. The management in every department, from the discharge of the duties of the Clerk of the Course to the lowest official connected with the track, has been unimpeachable. The restaurant, in its different branches, was admirably presided over by Mr. CHARLES CHAMBERLIN, and the perfect satisfaction given by that gentleman in the discharge of his various duties, was the best guarantee of his capabilities in that department. Messrs. UNDERWOOD and McGOWAN had the charge of the pool-selling, which insured its efficiency, and Mr. JOHN CHAMBERLIN, at the Club-house, dispensed his princely hospitalities to his numerous turf friends from every State in the Union. A more unanimous expression of unalloyed pleasure and gratification from the numerous representative turfmen present we never heard, and Long Branch race-meeting has, at its first essay, taken the very highest position among the turf gatherings in the land.

The hurdle-race, which initiated the sport, was distinguished for the victory of a new *débutante* in the jumping business, who has hitherto played a conspicuous part as a flat racer. This was the mare *Biddy Malone*, bred and raised by that popular Kentucky turfman, PRICE McGRATH, who only disposed of her two days ago to GRIFFIN, the steeple-chase jockey, for $500. The latter had formed a high opinion of *Biddy's* qualifications for a hurdle-race, and was so determined to have her that he borrowed a portion of the purchase-money from a Hoboken racing friend, paid for her, and entered her for this race the same day. His venture was a fortunate one, for at his first essay he got back his purchase-money, besides winning a nice stake by backing his mare at the tempting price she was selling at in pools; she only realizing $75 in pools of $350. Her late owner felt as much gratification at witnessing her easy victory as if she was still his own property.

The second race, for the Restoration Stakes, four-mile heats, for a purse of $5,000, was the great event of the day, and its acknowledged attractive racing feature. It was the third race of four-mile heats that the Northern turf has witnessed for many years past, the two previous races being the Inauguration Stakes at Jerome Park in 1866, and the four-mile-heat race on the Fashion Course, Long Island, last September. Saratoga and Jerome Park now ignore heat racing, and many of the principal owners of race-horses have entered into a combination not to run their thorough-breds in heat races. The public, however, are decidedly partial to them, and have shown a decided disinclination to patronize any race meeting where they do not form a part of the programme. The Long Branch Association have therefore done wisely in giving the public a judicious admixture of heat and dash racing, and this concession on their part to the voice of public opinion has done great service in making Monmouth Park a popular institution with the general public. Of the fifteen horses, three came to the post; the Western mare, *Carrie Atherton*, who brought with her a great reputation as a four miler, gained by her successes on the Southern and Western turf; the Virginia horse, *Abdel Kader*, who had won the memorable four-mile race last year, at Saratoga, beating the then thought invincible *Vauxhall* and *General Yorke* and *Legatee*, Gov. BOWIE's highly-bred son of *Lexington* and *Levity*. So little was the latter horse esteemed by the betting men and turfmen, that he only sold for $330 in a pool of $2,300. The result proved as great a surprise to the Ring as Messrs. BOWIE & HALL gave them with *Baltimore* at Saratoga four years ago. DAVID McCOUN brought out the horse in superb condition, and we thought that we never saw so high ordered a horse as he was in when we looked at him, before the race commenced. The stable liked him, and bought him freely, and the Maryland Confederacy were well rewarded for the confidence and high opinion that, through good and ill report, they have always entertained and expressed of *Legatee*. He achieved his victory in the easiest possible style, and must be a formidable competitor for the four-mile-heat race at the Baltimore Inaugural meeting in the Fall. The time was far from fast, and both *Abdel Kader* and *Carrie Atherton* are confessedly much over-rated four-mile horses. PATSY HENNESSY rode the winner, whose name, we are authorized to state, will in future be *William M. Tweed*, who has shown himself a most liberal patron of this meeting.

The Tweed Purse of $1,000, for beaten horses, of which liberal donation $200 went to the winning horse, was won by KEENE RICHARDS' three-year-old colt *Haric*, beating *Pompey Payne*, *Cavalier*, *Boaster*, and the *Norton* Colt; *Pompey* taking second money. This closed a meeting which, for splendid attendance, alike in numbers and respectability, first-class racing, unbounded liberality of management, and thorough enjoyment to its patrons, has never been surpassed, or even equaled.

THE HURDLE-RACE.

This was a handicap for all ages, for a purse of $800, of which the winner took $500, and the second and third horses $200 and $100 respectively, had three runners out of the four entries, Col. McDANIELS refusing to accept with *Oysterman* at the weight, 150 pounds, imposed by the handicapper. These were *Biddy Malone*, five years, 135 pounds; *Sir Joseph*, (late *Bohannon*,) aged, 140 pounds; *Gerald*, six years, 135 pounds; and *Morris*, aged, 135 pounds. *Biddy Malone* was new to this sort of business, having only run once before in a hurdle race, at Lexington, when she was beaten by *Virgil*, owing to her falling at one of the hurdles. In pools the horses sold as follows: *Morris* $145, *Sir Joseph* $110, *Gerald* $90, and *Biddy Malone* $75. *Gerald* showed the way over the first hurdle, followed by *Sir Joseph*, *Morris*, and *Biddy Malone* in the order named. *Gerald* balked at the second hurdle, but HUGHEY GAFFNEY gave him the persuaders, and he was over first, *Sir Joseph* following, three lengths before *Biddy*, and *Morris* last. At the third hurdle *Sir Joseph* was in the lead, a length before *Gerald*, who led *Biddy* two lengths, while *Morris* was ten lengths behind the mare. The fourth hurdle, placed half way up the stretch, was taken by *Sir Joseph* and *Gerald*, simultaneously, and as the horses swept under the string, *Biddy Malone* was in the lead, with *Sir Joseph* and *Gerald* second and third. At the fifth hurdle, near the quarter-pole, *Sir Joseph* was leading *Biddy* half a length, *Gerald* third and *Morris* last. Before the next hurdle was reached *Biddy Malone* was again in front, and retaining her lead throughout, and jumping her hurdle cleanly and cleverly, she came home a clever winner by six lengths before *Sir Joseph*; *Morris* being twenty lengths behind the latter, and as far before *Gerald*. Time—3:56¼.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle-Race Handicap.—For all ages. Two miles; eight hurdles. Purse, $800; $500 to first horse, $200 to second horse, $100 to third horse.

Donohue & Griffin's br. m. Biddy Malone, by Star Davis, dam Olio, 5 years, weight 135 pounds	1
C. F. Elwes' b. g. Sir Joseph, by Simon Kenton, dam by Boston, aged, weight 140 pounds	2
Elliott Gray's b. h. Morris, by Lexington, dam Margaret Morris, aged, weight 135 pounds	3
Jas. McCreery's (Jno. Boughrum's blk. g. Jerold, by Mickey Free, dam by Yorkshire, 6 years, weight 135 pounds	4
McDaniels & Alloway's b. h. Oysterman, Jr., by Oysterman, dam by Phil Brown, aged, weight 150 pounds	dr.

THE RESTORATION STAKES.

This was for all ages, $100 each, play or pay, with $5,000 added, of which the first horse took $3,500, the second $1,000 and the third $500, heats of four miles, had fifteen entries and three runners. These were *Carrie Atherton*, *Abdel Kader* and *Legatee*. In pools, the mare and *Abdel Kader* were alternately the favorite, but before the start *Carrie* was selling for $1,100; *Abdel Kader*, $1,200, and *Legatee* $330. PATSY HENNESSY rode *Legatee*, BROCK was on *Abdel Kader*, and a colored boy on *Carrie Atherton*.

FIRST HEAT.—*Carrie Atherton* went off with the lead, and made the running at a fair pace; *Abdel Kader*, on passing the quarter-pole, taking second position. They ran thus for nearly three miles and a half without any change, when *Abdel Kader* moved up and tried to wrest the lead from *Carrie Atherton*, but she shook him off instantly, and seemed to have the race in hand. But on the third quarter, *Legatee* went up, and passing first *Abdel Kader*, and then *Carrie Atherton* with apparent ease, he galloped home an easy victor by ten lengths over the mare; *Abdel Kader* third. Time—7:45¾.

SECOND HEAT.—There was now a rush to back *Legatee*, who sold for $1,200, *Carrie Atherton* $440, and *Abdel Kader* $330. The mare made the running for the first two miles, leading *Legatee* six lengths as they passed under the string, with *Abdel Kader* two lengths behind. On the first quarter of the third mile *Legatee* went in front, and without afterward being headed, he galloped home the easiest of winners by twenty lengths, *Carrie Atherton* second, and *Abdel Kader* nearly distanced. Time—7:52¾.

SECOND RACE—Resoration Stakes.—For all ages. Subscription, $100 play or pay. Heats of four miles. Purse $5,000—$3,500 to first horse; $1,000 to second horse; $500 to third horse.

Odin Bowie's b. c. Legatee, by Lexington, dam Levity	1 1
A. Keene Richards' b. m. Carrie Atherton, by Lexington, dam Glycera	2 2
T. W. Doswell's b. h. Abdel Kader, by Australian, dam Rescue	3 3

Time—7:45¾, 7:52¾.

THE TWEED PURSE.

The last race was for the Tweed Purse of $1,000, for beaten horses, one mile and a half, and had five runners—*Haric*, *Pompey Payne*, *Cavalier*, *Boaster* and *Norton* Colt. *Haric* was the favorite, selling for $1,600, *Pompey* $800, PENNOCK $400 and *Boaster* $200. *Boaster*, with *Haric* at his heels, led for the first mile, when *Haric* and *Pompey Payne* passed him, and the former, retaining his lead throughout, won the race by a length. Time—2:38.

THIRD RACE.—The Tweed Purse.—For beaten horses; all ages. Those beaten once allowed 5 pounds; twice, 10 pounds; purse $1,000, of which $200 to second horse, a tribute from Hon. Wm. M. Tweed. One and a half miles.

A. Keene Richards' b. c. Haric, by Australian, dam Brenna, 3 years, weight 80 pounds	1
W. R. Babcock's b. c. Pompey Payne, by Vandal, dam by Magnetta, 4 years, weight 103 pounds	2
F. Morris' br. c. Cavalier, by Eclipse, dam Etiquette, 3 years, weight 85 pounds	3
J. W. Pennock's b. c. by Norton, Rebecca T. Price, 3 years, weight 85 pounds	4
John Boughrum's ch. h. Boaster, by Eclipse, Vanity, 5 years, weight 109 pounds	5

Time—2:38.

YACHTING.

The Great Race on Monday—Activity Among Yachtmen—Accommodations for the Public on Pleasure Steamers—Complete List of Entries.

At about 12 o'clock to-morrow morning the signal will be given for the starting of the numerous American yachts, which are to contest with the English yacht *Cambria*, in the great race for the Queen's Cup. Judging from present indications, it will be the most exciting nautical scene that has ever been witnessed in the Lower Bay. All of the yachts are now anchored opposite the Club House, at Clifton, Staten Island, in readiness for the event. A large number of fast steamers will proceed to the race-course early to-morrow morning for the purpose of affording the public an opportunity of seeing the yachts under sail. The *Plymouth Rock* will leave the foot of Murray-street at 8 A. M., and the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River, at 9½ A. M.; the *Magenta* will leave Thirty-fourth-street, North River, at 8½ A. M., Christopher-street at 9 A. M., Pier No. 4 North River at 9½, and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10; the *Pleasant Valley* will go from Spring-street, North River, at 9½; Peck-slip, East River, at 10, and Montagu-street, Brooklyn, at 10¼. The *Granite State* will start from Pier No. 21 North River, at 9½. The *D. R. Martin* will leave the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, East River, at 9½, and Peck-slip at 10, carrying a private company of about 150 persons.

It is probable that there will be upward of 200 vessels of various descriptions assembled in the Bay, outside of those which are to participate in the race, making a sight that is not likely to be seen again in many years. The following is a complete table of the names of the yachts entered for the great struggle up to yesterday:

LIST OF ENTRIES.

Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	Area.
Cambria	James Ashbury	227.6	2,105.8
America	Vice-Admiral D. D. Porter	178.6	2,074.8
Phantom	H. G. Stebbins, C. H. Stebbins.	123.3	2,063.4
Madgie	R. F. Loper	132.2	2,031.9
Silvie	E Dodge	106.2	1,807.8
Tidal Wave	Wm. Voorhis	153.5	1,879
Madeleine	Jacob Voorhis	148.2	1,787
Rambler	Jas. H. Banker	160	1,893
Idler	Thos. C. Durant	133.5	1,934.6
Dauntless	J. G. Bennett, Jr	268	2,899
Magic	Franklin Osgood	97.2	1,680
Fleetwing	Geo. A. Osgood	206.1	2,208.7
Palmer	R. Stuyvesant	194.2	2,371.9
Alice	Geo. W. Kidd	83.3	1,425.1
Fleur de Lis	J. S. Dickerson	92.5	1,429.3
Eva	Mahlon Sands	81.2	1,561.8
Restless	Phillips Phoenix	95.4	1,478.6
Josephine	B. M. C. Durfee	143	1,935
Calypso	A. S. Hatch	109.7	1,694
Widgeon	C. C. Dodge, G. G. Haven.	105.9	1,616
Halcyon	Jas. R. Smith	121	1,923
Jessie	J. Van Shaick	30.9	678.4
Tarolinta	H. A. Kent, H. A. Kent, Jr.	204.7	2,121.7
Alarm	A. C. Kingsland	225.3	2,490.8
Vesta	Richard Baker, Jr	201	2,512.5

Yachtmen are hoping that a stiff wind will prevail to-morrow in order to give them every chance for displaying the respective sailing qualities of their vessels.

The Bayonne Yacht Club Regatta—List of Entries.

The fourth annual and second union regattas of the Bayonne Yacht Club, which were postponed on account of the race for the challenge cup, will be sailed on Tuesday next.

The yacht captains, on their arrival at the club dock at Pamrapo, N. J., are requested to report to the Regatta Committee, when they will be assigned numbers and positions in line. All yachts must be anchored in line by 12 o'clock noon, ready to start, with mainsails set and jibs down, unless otherwise ordered by the Regatta Committee.

The following is a list of the yachts entered up to yesterday:

Jennie	A. Y. C.	Mary J. Tweed	A. Y. C.
Vivid	A. Y. C.	Favorita	M. Y. C.
Kate	B. Y. C.	Boz	M. Y. C.
Geo. W. Regier	C. Y. C.	Oceanic	O. Y. C.
Three Sisters	H. Y. C.	Mollie	O. Y. C.
Wm. K. Knapp	H. Y. C.	Bella	B. Y. C.
Knight Templar	J. C. Y. C.	Flying Dutchman	B. Y. C.
Mystery	M. Y. C.	Idle Hour	B. Y. C.
Joe Jefferson	M. Y. C.	Jeannette	B. Y. C.
Lida	B. Y. C.	Mary Simpson	B. Y. C.
Annie Mac	B. Y. C.	Seymour	B. Y. C.
Matilda	B. Y. C.	Jane Vernon	B. Y. C.
Sophia	B. Y. C.	Addie Taylor	B. Y. C.

Further entries will be received by the Secretary, Mr. F. BEAMES, of No. 89 Cliff-street, to-morrow.

A hop will be given by the yatchtmen on the evening of the regatta, at S. KINNEY'S, Mansion House.

ROWING.

The Columbia Boat Club Regatta—Two Single Sculls and a Tub Race.

The annual regatta of the Columbia Boat Club came off, yesterday afternoon, over the old course of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, and, with the exception of the ordinary drawbacks in the matter of arrangements, inseparable from private efforts, was decidedly successful. The attendance of the general public was small, but the deficiency was made up by the presence of an unusually large and fashionable assemblage, composed of the friends of the members of the Club, among whom the female element greatly predominated. At 4½ o'clock the steamer *Fort Lee*, which had been chartered for the occasion by the Club, left the foot of Christopher-street, and proceeded to the starting-point at the quay fronting the Elysian Fields. The chief feature in the proceedings was the race for the champion belt of the Club, and the predictions of a close contest which were freely uttered, were in this, as in the case of the second race, fully realized. The successful competitor was Mr. JOHN C. O'NEILL, who has during the last season also carried off the principal prize in other aquatic contests. The tub race, which terminated the regatta, was, however, the most interesting feature of the whole, except to the few who consider a test of muscle and endurance, the most important matter on such an occasion, and with the ladies especially, it was viewed with peculiarly pleasurable feelings. Disregarding the possibility of serious results from an immersion in the water, they closely scanned every incident in the contest with critical eye, and seemed rather disappointed that the number of accidents were not greater than they really were. There was not, indeed, room enough for much disappointment, for each competitor touched bottom more than once, and the prize was awarded to the victor only after having been obliged to call his swimming powers into repeated use. There was no accident to mar the pleasures of the occasion, and the whole affair gave general satisfaction.

The first race was rowed in seventeen—feet working boats, the contestants being Messrs. JOHN C. O'NEILL, GEORGE YOUNG and THEODORE VAN REDEN—prize, champion belt of the Club. The course was three miles in length. At 5:07½ a good start was effected. Mr. O'NEILL immediately led, pulling forty strokes per minute, the others falling slightly in the wake. Approaching the oil-dock, Mr. VAN REDEN ran foul of a tug-boat, and this collision probably lost him the race. He at once resumed, though the incident threw him one hundred yards in the rear, and rowed with a vigor that brought him bow to bow with Mr. YOUNG as he neared the coal-dock. Here the latter gave up the race, and the contest lay between Messrs. O'NIELL and VAN RUBEN. At 5:18 O'NEILL rounded the stake on his return home, and the race was virtually decided, for though VAN RUBEN displayed strength and skill as a oarsman equal to his competitor, the accident at the commencement of the contest decided the race against him. Mr. O'NEILL reached the starting point at 5 o'clock, 32 minutes and 10 seconds, an easy winner. The second race was rowed in smaller boats—the competitors being Messrs. J. K. LOGAN, C. L. ROOF, J. J. BOGART and GREGORY O'NEILL. Mr. ROOF took the lead at the start, but was quickly overhauled by Mr. LOGAN. The others bringing up the rear. Passing the coal dock Messrs. BOGART and LOGAN ran closely together—a position which they maintained until the end, when, after a closely contested race, Mr. LOGAN won by less than a length. The tub race then followed. The vessels were the ordinary ones used for washing purposes. The *Humpty Dumpty*, Mr. CHARLES ROOF; *Dart*, J. BOGART; and *Nameless*, J. LOGAN; the prize a gold badge. The course was about 100 yards, and precisely at 7 the word to start was given. The *Humpty Dumpty* went off with a lead, followed by the others, amidst the greatest cheering from the spectators on shore. In a few seconds *Nameless* with its owner disappeared from view, and immediately afterward a similar fate overtook the *Dart*. The *Humpty Dumpty* now was the sole contestant and was rapidly nearing the goal when it too succumbed to the fate of the others and sunk under water. It had arrived, however, sufficiently near the winning-post to be declared the winner, and with this event the sports terminated.

BASE-BALL.

Grand Match in Brooklyn—The Brooklyn Players Victorious—Lacrosse—Contribution to the Piccot Family Fund.

The contest between selected nines of New-York and Brooklyn, arranged for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Mr. PICCOT, took place yesterday afternoon on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, in the presence of over 2,000 people, the assemblage being an unusually large gathering, considering the heat of the day. The players appointed to take part in the match were all present, and everything passed off pleasantly, the contest proving to be one of the best played matches by picked nines seen for a long time. The Brooklyn nine included four players from the Atlantics, three from the Stars, and two from the Eckfords; the New-York nine including four from the Mutuals, four from the Unions, and one from the Actives. CUMMINGS and FERGUSON pitched and caught for Brooklyn, and WALKER and C. MILLS for New-York, and though the latter was entirely out of practice his pitching proved to be very effective. The game opened in favor of Brooklyn by a score of 4 to 1, and the close of the fifth inning saw them in the van by the totals of 10 to 5. In the last four innings, Brooklyn added 4 to its score to 1 by New-York, and they came in the victors by the total score of 14 to 6. The game was marked by some splendid fielding on both sides, but the New-Yorkers were out-batted by the Brooklyn men. The prizes donated by Messrs. PECK and SNYDER for good batting were won by SMITH and HOLDSWORTH, and those for the most catches by ROGERS and GEDNEY. HATFIELD'S general play was the best on the New-York side, FERGUSON leading on the other side. DUFFY also played finely in his position. START and E. MILLS also did good service in their positions. The decisions of the umpire were prompt and just, and the contest only occupied one hour and a half.

The following is the score of the game:

NEW-YORK.	1B.	TB.	PO.	BROOKLYN.	1B.	TB.	PO.
Hatfield, s. s.	1	3	3	Pearce, s. s.	2	2	1
Eggler, r. f.	2	2	1	Rogers, l. f.	2	2	4
E. Mills, 1st b.	0	0	9	Duffy, 3d b.	2	3	2
Walker, p.	1	1	0	Start, 1st b.	3	4	11
C. Mills, c.	0	0	3	Cummings, p.	1	1	0
Higham, 2d b.	2	2	1	J. Snyder, r. f.	1	1	0
Pabor, c. f.	1	2	4	Ferguson, c.	2	7	6
Holdsworth, 3 b.	3	6	2	Worth, c. f.	2	2	1
Gedney, l. f.	1	1	4	Smith, 2d b.	3	4	2
Total	11	17	27	Total	18	26	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
New-York	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—6
Brooklyn	4	1	2	1	2	3	1	0	0—14

Umpire—Mr. WILDEY, of the Mutual Club.

Time of Game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

The receipts at the gate yielded $525, clear of outlays, which were merely nominal, the grounds being given free of expense. After the game, the gentlemen of the Knickerbocker Lacrosse Club made up sides and played a match of lacrosse, New-York *vs.* Brooklyn. Brooklyn won four games out of the five played.

Below is the full amount of contributions for the benefit of Mr. PICCOT's family:

By proceeds of match on Capitoline Grounds	$113 45
By proceeds of match on Union Grounds	525 00
Contribution from the Committee of Reporters	45 00
Contribution from Messrs. Weed & Decker	50 00
Contribution from Little May Wildey	5 00
Contribution from a friend	2 00
Total	$740 45

The Athletics Defeat the Forest City's in Cleveland—The Harvards in Baltimore—Games Elsewhere.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 6.—The game, today, between the Forest City, of Cleveland, and Athletics, of Philadelphia, resulted as follows:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Forest City	2	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0—7
Athletic	2	2	6	0	5	8	2	0	3—28

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 6.—The Harvards, of Cambridge, Mass., and the Pastimes, of Baltimore, played a game of base-ball this afternoon, which resulted as follows:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
Harvard	6	0	6	10	4	1	2	1—30
Pastimes	0	1	0	5	2	0	1	2—11

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—The return base-ball game of the Arlington vs. Jefferson, today, resulted in a decided victory for the Arlington by a score of 24 to 10.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 6.—The Red Stockings, of this city, beat the Olympics, of Washington City, this afternoon. The following is the score:

Red Stockings	5	14	1	0	7	2	0	9	0—38
Olympics	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—3

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

In the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice COULTER, yesterday, JOHN LOGAN, residing at No. 557 Second-avenue, was charged by JAMES KERBERS, of No. 222 West Fortieth-street, with stealing a black and tan terrier of the value of $50, belonging to him. Mr. LOGAN contended that the dog was his, and that he had him for four years until he lost him in October last. When he saw the dog at Mr. KERBER'S he recognized and brought him home. The examination of a large number of witnesses occupied the Court the whole afternoon. After hearing both sides, Justice COULTER dismissed the complaint, leaving the dog with LOGAN.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, JOHN DOOLY the proprietor of a grocery-store, at No. 238 Monroe-street, was charged with perjury and complicity in a conspiracy to imprison Mr. WILLIAM E. BROCKWAY, one of the firm of BROCKWAY & Co., brewers. It appeared that during the recent investigation, in which Mr. BROCKWAY was indicted for receiving revenue stamps, the prisoner swore that three hogsheads of ale, bearing those stamps, which were found in his possession by the Collector of the Fifth District, were received from Mr. BROCKWAY. On the latter's release, he instituted a search to ascertain the truth of the prisoner's statement, and found it was grossly and maliciously false. DOOLY was arrested, and was held for examination in default of $1,000 bail.

GERSOHN LITTEL was discharged from bankruptcy last week by Judge BLATCHFORD.

Mrs. DAYTON, the wife of a painter, residing at No. 450 West Twenty-sixth-street, where she has been keeping a boarding-house, for a long time past, eloped, on Tuesday last, with a machinist, by the name of ROBERTS, who has been boarding at her house. Mrs. DAYTON is a good-looking woman, about forty years old, and the mother of three children, two of whom she has taken with her. They are supposed to have gone to Chicago.

JOHN SCHMIDT, No. 5 City Hall-place, was committed for examination at the Essex-market Police-court, yesterday, for stealing $150 worth of property from the armory of the Seventeenth Regiment, on the 15th July last.

During the past week the police made the following arrests: Saturday, July 30, 377; Sunday, July 31, 224; Monday, August 1, 305; Tuesday, August 2, 316; Wednesday, August 3, 288; Thursday, August 4, 257; Friday, August 5, 241; total, 2,008.

THOMAS SHERIDAN, convicted of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hanged on the 19th of August, has had his sentence commuted by Gov. HOFFMAN to imprisonment for life. The petition was signed by the Judge, District-Attorney and all the jury.

At the regular monthly meeting of the James O'Brien Association of the Twenty first Ward, last evening, a resolution was adopted that the Association attend the funeral of JOHN REAL, in a body, today, and they will meet at their rooms at 11 o'clock for that purpose.

A boy named JOHN DONOHUE, aged seven years, was drowned while bathing yesterday in the East River, near Seventy-eighth-street, and his body was subsequently recovered, and given to the father, who resides at No. 1,365 Third-avenue.

A kerosene lamp exploded last evening on an apple stand, at the corner of Greenwich and Spring-streets, severely burning MARY GEREDEN, of No. 497 Greenwich-street. She was sent home by the Police.

JAMES MURPHY, aged twelve, of No. 74 Henry-street, fell into the East River, yesterday evening, at Pier No. 46, but was rescued by a citizen.

BROOKLYN.

The meeting of the American Board of Missions in Brooklyn, on the 4th of October, next promises to be one of unusual interest. The question of the withdrawal of the Presbyterians from the Board will come up, and it is not improbable a division of the missions will be asked for by the latter. Setting off the Syrian Mission to the Presbyterians, as is talked of, there will be considerable opposition, for this is the most promising of all the stations of the Board, and numbers among its contributors, prominent Eastern men, and Dr. JESSUPS' letter in this week's *Evangelist*, would seem to indicate that the missionaries will deprecate any such severance.

THOS. McGOLDRICK, a saloon-keeper on Flushing-avenue, was drowned yesterday morning while bathing at the foot of Montague-street.

There were 596 arrests made during the past week, against 420 on the preceding seven days.

The Directors of the Central Bank have decided to postpone the intended meeting of their stockholders. They think that under the present excitement it would be productive of no good.

Mr. GEORGE C. BENNET, Chairman of the Republican General Committee, has not yet resigned, but it is expected that he will do so shortly. At least the most influential men in the party desire him to do so.

MARY TURNEY, the woman who stabbed THOMAS CULLEN with a pair of scissors on Friday night, was yesterday brought before Justice WALSH, and held in default of $1,000 for trial on Thursday next.

ANDREW MURPHY, the man who was killed in the Eastern District on Friday night, was stabbed three times by his assailant, in the region of his heart, in the bowels and in the groin. The murdered man was owner of the house in which the deed was perpetrated. He was a strictly temperate man and a member of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul.

The Mayor has refused to sign a warrant for $26,000 recently presented by the Fire Commissioners, payable, as they claim, out of the proceeds of their Departmental real estate. The money, he contends, is security for bonds issued by the city. He signed a warrant some time ago presented by them for $34,000, but that, he says, was done by mistake.

Mrs. MARY McGUIRE, a resident of Thirty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, was bound yesterday by Justice WALSH, in $300 to keep the peace. She had been threatening to kill her neighbor, MARY DUYER.

Last night a colored man named JOHN JEANOT was arrested by Officer MYERS, of the Ninth Precinct, on a charge of highway robbery preferred by MARY MOORE. The accused robbed the complainant of a basket of clothes on the Hunterfly road.

LONG ISLAND.

Justice JOSEPH BARNARD has ordered the injunction against the issuing of further town bonds, pledged to OLIVER CHARLICK, for building the branch road to Sag Harbor, to be dissolved.

A serious accident attended a stolen ride of a half-dozen servant girls, at Orient Point, a few days since. The girls jumped into a team standing in the street, and the horses, becoming frightened, ran, throwing out the girls, fatally injuring two, slightly injuring two others, and not hurting the remainder. The girls were sent to New-York by steamer.

TIMOTHY SULLIVAN was tried yesterday, by Justice PROVOST, of Whitestone, for beating JOHN HUGHES in a most shocking manner. The men were in the drinking-saloon of JAMES BUTLER and were both somewhat under the influence of liquor. SULLIVAN was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $15 and costs or go to jail for a month.

Rev. Father O'BEIRNE, of St. Michael's Catholic Church, Flushing, has severed his connection with St. Luke's Church, Whitestone, and preached his farewell sermon last Sunday. A committee, consisting of Messrs. P. DERMODY, WM. HIGGINS, J. CASSHEN, and JOHN MIX, will wait upon Father TURNER, of Brooklyn, the Vicar-General of the Diocese, and request the appointment of a resident priest.

The previous reports of the fire on the island are fully corroborated by the latest intelligence from the burned district. No fire on the island has been so extensive since the great conflagration of 1862, which raged through the towns of Islip, Smithtown and Brookhaven. Although the fire has not yet been entirely subdued, a belt has been burned over of a few rods wide entirely around it, confining the flames to the district already overrun. From the condition of affairs near the fire, it is impossible to give a list of the losses.

Last evening, CHARLES N. HEITKAMP, Ex-Justice of the Peace, and JULIUS FRANSECKI, his brother-in-law, after imbibing rather freely, got into a drunken row, when the former drew a revolver and shot FRANSECKI, the ball taking effect in the left leg, and inflicting an ugly wound. The wounded man was taken to the East New-York Hotel, and cared for. His assailant was arrested, but afterward managed to escape from the officer.

NEW-JERSEY.

The City of Newark has a contract for gas with the Newark Gas Company, which will expire next April. In the meantime the Citizens' Gas Company are laying their pipes, and propose by next April to make competition lively. In the face of this fact a resolution was offered in the City Council late Friday night, to renew the present contract with the old company for ten years. This resolution created a lively dispute. The Chairman of the Committee was notified that the new company would be ready to bid for the contract, and every argument that could be used was presented by two or three Aldermen to prevent a hasty contract, but notwithstanding this, the ten-year contract was entered into by a vote of 20 to 3.

The Desbrosses-street ferry-boats commenced to run again yesterday morning, between Desbrosses-street, New-York, and Montgomery-street, Jersey City.

The Common Council of Jersey City lately resolved to purchase a tract of land fronting on the Hackensack River for a public landing, for the sum of $42 000. It has since been discovered that the State has a lien for water frontage on the land, which the State Commissioners have decided is worth at least the value of the land by itself. In order to make the purchase available for the purpose intended, the Common Council and tax-payers must pay $84,000 for the property which some are inclined to think would be of no use to the city at any price.

A short time ago three laborers, named DENNIS HEARNE, PATRICK FALON and MICHAEL FALON, all of Jersey City, set upon MATTHEW HOGG, of No. 24 Railroad-avenue, and beat him in a terrible manner. A warrant was issued for their arrest, and, yesterday afternoon, Detectives CARROL and STRATFORD arrested them, and they now lie in the Station-house awaiting an examination.

The Coroner's jury at the inquest upon JOSEPH WILKINS, who was found dead in his bed at No. 50 Warren-street, Jersey City, on the 26th of July, yesterday returned a verdict that deceased came to his death from an overdose of morphine, administered by his own hand.

Judge MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday, discharged the two swindlers, BAKER and WALSH, who were arrested for attempting to swindle a German emigrant, about to return home. The German having sailed for Europe, there was no evidence to produce against the swindlers, and they were necessarily set loose.

The store-house of Mr. DAVID RICHARDSON, of Franklin, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning. They were pursued, and two men were caught in the act of unloading the stolen goods, probably to make more sure of escape. They were arrested, and gave their names as HENRY and EARNEST WAGNER, and said they lived in Hoboken.

The Hackensack bridge, near Newark, is again open to public travel, although the Company has given no public notice of the fact.

At last the advocates for running the horse cars on Sunday, in Newark, have carried their point. In the City Council, Friday night, a resolution was offered requiring that the cars be run on Sundays, and pledging the city to defend any law suit which might be brought against the road in consequence. There was much opposition to the arrangement, but it finally passed, and the cars will begin their Sunday trips a week from today.

HENRY BROWER and ROBERT CUSICK have been arrested in Newark by Detective CHARLES ECKER, charged with being connected with a band of burglars which has of late infested the city and vicinity. They were committed for trial.

An unknown German, employed in a fat-rendering establishment near Hackensack Bridge, died yesterday morning from the effects of a cold bath taken while he was over-heated. Coroner BURNS will hold an inquest on Monday.

The houses Nos. 226 and 268 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, were set on fire by sparks from passing locomotives, yesterday afternoon, but the fires were extinguished with little or no loss.

FRANK E. BURGER was arrested, yesterday, in Greenville, for stealing $40 from RUDOLPH ESAU, a boarding-house keeper.

DENNIS McGROTTY, who has been confined in Hudson County Jail, charged with the murder of HARTMAN, at South Bergen, was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $6,000, the jury having failed to agree on a verdict at the trial several days since.

On Friday afternoon, Capt. LEONARD HENNING made complaint before Justice PRICE, of Elizabeth, against Capt. GARTLAND, of the Elizabeth Police, for assault and battery, in forcibly ejecting him from Police head-quarters. A warrant was issued and Capt. GARTLAND was brought before a Magistrate who required him to give bail to keep the peace. Capt. GARTLAND refused to give other than his own recognizance, which the Justice refused to take, and ordered the Captain into confinement. Instead of taking his prisoner to the jail, the constable took him before the Sheriff who accepted his personal recognizance, which was indorsed by Judge MULFORD.

An unknown man was found dead in his bed at Harkel's Hotel, in Jersey City, yesterday morning. There were no papers or other articles found upon him by which he could be identified. He came to the hotel on Friday night, and engaged a room, and went to bed. Not answering the call to breakfast in the morning, his door was forced open, and he was found dead. There were no marks of violence upon his person, and it is not known whether he committed suicide or died from natural causes. Coroner BURNS will endeavor to ascertain all the facts, at an inquest to be held on Monday.

Late on Friday night, two men named respectively WM. CALLAHAN and PATRICK McCAULEY, fell into a dispute which soon resulted in a fight, in the course of which CALLAHAN struck McCAULEY over the head with an iron wrench. McCAULEY was seriously injured, his physician expressing grave doubts of his recovery. The quarrel arose out of a disagreement in regard to the arrangements of the funeral of Mrs. CALLAHAN, who was McCAULEY's sister, and had died a short time ago.

Mr. WM. T. HOFFMAN, counsel for HERMAN EPPINGER, the murderer of MICHAEL REYNOLDS, of Union Hill, made application to Judge BEDLE yesterday for the release of the prisoner upon bail. Judge BEDLE consented to accept $25,000 bail, and the friends of the prisoner promise to raise the amount.

JOHN McKENNA, a boy of nineteen, was arrested by the Police in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, for having in his possession a lot of lead pipe of which he could give no satisfactory account, and which he was supposed to have stolen. He is well known as a member of a gang of thieves and rowdies, and was not long since admitted to bail in $200 to await his trial for the robbery committed on the steamer *Palisade*, some time ago.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

JOHN VINCENT, butcher, of Tremont, mysteriously disappeared from his home and place of business on Wednesday last, and has not since been seen or heard from. He left behind him a note addressed to his wife, informing her that the property in his store belonged to another party, whom he named, but in no wise intimating to her his intended desertion.

The Boulevard Commissioners of Westchester County, have sued out writs of mandamus to compel the Supervisors of East Chester, Mamaroneck, Rye, and Yonkers, to issue bonds in accordance with the requisitions made upon them for the payment of work on the boulevards and avenues under their supervision.

Fallen From Grace—Alleged False Pretences by a Clergyman—A Heartless Case of Misplaced Confidence.

From the Galesburg, Ill., Register, Aug. 4.

One of the greatest pieces of rascality that has came under our notice for some time, is one that took place in our city some time since. The facts as we learn them, are nearly as follows: Mr. FRANK HENDER, one of our most honorable and respected citizens, as all who live here are aware, has this Summer built him a new store adjoining the hotel on the north side of the public square, and not being what the world calls a wealthy man, wished, when the store was completed, to effect a loan on his property, to enable him to stock it. In some way, Rev. C. S. RIDER, of Knoxville, who by the way was intimate with Mr. HENDER and his family, became aware of the fact that Mr. HENDER wanted to borrow money, and informed him that he was the guardian of some children from Chicago, who were living with him at Knoxville, and that as guardian he had some $3,500 or $4,000 of theirs, and wished to loan it on such security as Mr. HENDER was able to give him, and wished he would take the whole amount, but was informed that $3,000 was all that was wanted. He replied that he would let him have it and would be glad to help him. Previous to this Mr. HENDER had been negotiating with some other parties for the money, and had his arrangements nearly complete, but from his acquaintance with the reverend RIDER, and from the representations of others, he concluded that it would be better to take up with RIDER'S offer, and told him he would take the money. A few days after RIDER came into his store with a certificate of deposit from the administrator of the children of whom he was guardian, and told Mr. HENDER that he wanted to go to Chicago, and that the person in whose name the certificate was made out had gone to Quincy, and had forgotten to sign his name to the certificate, and consequently he could not draw the money on it, and asked HENDER to loan him $50, so that he could go to Chicago and see the administrators and make arrangements to get the money to loan Mr. HENDER. Accordingly HENDER loaned him the $50, and RIDER went, as he represented, to Chicago. Upon his return he represented that the money was all right, and that HENDER could have $1,000 or $1,500 any time he wanted it, but that the administrator, who was a relative of the children, wanted to know what was to be done with the money before he paid it over, and requested Mr. HENDER to give him his notes, secured by a mortgage on his property, in order to satisfy the administrator that all was right. Before doing this, Mr. HENDER took pains to inquire into the character and reputation of RIDER, and, from the information received, and his own knowledge of the reverend gentleman, and his previous good character, not mistrusting that anything wrong was meditated, consented to do so, and drew up his notes, without dating them, and also drew up and executed a mortgage upon his store and property, with the understanding that it should not be recorded until the money was paid to him, which RIDER agreed to. RIDER told HENDER that he would take the papers, and go that morning to Chicago, and bring the money back with him, and left, as HENDER supposed, to do as he agreed. Instead of going directly to Chicago, he proceeded to Knoxville, and had the mortgage recorded, and procured an abstract of HENDER'S title to the property. Upon his arrival at Chicago, he attempted to dispose of the notes and mortgages, but could not find any one willing to aid him. Being unsuccessful he then returned to Kewanee, near where he formerly preached, and where all were well acquainted with him, and attempted to dispose of them. Here he found an old friend, one who knew him when he presided over the church and who had the utmost confidence in his integrity. This friend consented to loan him $800, taking his, RIDER'S, note for that amount, if he would leave HENDER'S notes and mortgages as collateral with him. RIDER, anxious to get the money, readily consented to these terms and executed his note for the amount, and assigned the notes and mortgages of HENDER as desired, and then left, it is supposed, for Europe.

Attempted Murder in Sullivan County.

The Goshen *Democrat* says that on the night of the 30th ult., Mr. JOSEPH COYT, residing near Bethel, Sullivan County, was attacked in the night by some person who had entered his house. He heard a noise and raised up in bed, when he was struck three times with an ax, one blow cutting off the nose, one breaking the cheek bone and the third cutting a gash in the neck. He shouted "murder!" when a servant girl, who slept in a room above jumped from a window. The assailant followed her, and she took refuge in a corn-field and escaped him. After the would-be murderer had left she returned to the house and found Mr. COYT still alive, butchered, as above stated. Medical assistance was called and at last accounts COYT was still alive, though little hopes was entertained of his recovery. Suspicion has fallen on a man named IRA FRANCE, who was with Mr. COYT the previous evening at a hotel, and who is supposed to have entered the house intending robbery. He has been arrested and held to await the result of COYT'S injuries.

Another New Hotel at Chicago.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Aug. 4 says: "The Inter-Oceanic Hotel Company was incorporated by the last Legislature of this State. Its object is to build a hotel bearing the above name. Already $500,000 of the capital stock has been subscribed, and a meeting of the stockholders will be held on Tuesday next to elect officers. Among the names of the stockholders are David A. Gage, George W. Gage, William F. Coolbaugh, Benjamin V. Page, John A. Rice, A. J. Averill and Jonathan Young Scammon. The location, so far as known, is to secure a building on the block fronting on Michigan-avenue and Congress-street, and to have it [illegible] spect every hotel in the country. It is believed that the location will be very much in its favor, and, no matter how many or how grand its rivals may be, that its greater attractions will command a much larger and more profitable patronage."

The Crops in Louisiana.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from St. Landry, says:

"This section of our State is now in its best dress. The crops are, as a general thing, abundant, and promise a large yield to the husbandman. It is to be regretted that the breadth of land planted in corn is so small. While the crop is most promising, the amount will not suffice for home consumption, and the demand made by the inflowing tide of immigration. Our cane is luxuriant, and, in my judgment, superior to the river cane. There is no doubt but that our prairie lands are well adapted to the cane culture, and will before long attract the attention of planters. The grass-worm has destroyed the late corn, and in some localities injured the cotton quite materially; but the crop will still be the largest this parish has made for many years. There will be a large increase of sugar over the year past, and in a few years more we will make a respectable showing as a sugar parish. We need a diversity of labor, however, and a proper development of our wonderful resources."

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6—6 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Showery	65
Halifax	N.	Fine	70
Portland	W.	Clear	73
Boston	S. W.	Clear	81
New-York	E.	Overcast	80
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	75
Wilmington, Del.	W.	Clear	83
Washington	S. W.	Clear	85
Fortress Monroe	E.	Foggy	75
Richmond	E.	Clear	79
Charleston	N. W.	Clear	82
Augusta	S. W.	Overcast	80
Oswego	N. W.	Bright	78
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	81
Pittsburg	N. E.	Clear	80
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	74
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	82

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 6—*In steam-ship Ville de Paris, for Brest and Havre.*—Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. York, Herbert Wadsworth, Mrs. L. Honore, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel H. Mora, Miss Caroline Mora, Miss Josephine Mora, M. F. Mora, Henry Mora, Mrs. Dr. E. Bliss, Mrs. Josephine O. De Cardnas, Messrs. Miguel, Ambrosia and Daniel De Cardnas, Miss Carlotta DeCardnas and servant, John De Cardnas, J. O. B. Webster, A. Baillard, Mr. Huy, [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Feran, Mr. Pion, [illegible] Mrs. Michel Grosy, P. B. O'Brien, L. G. Turnbull, E. Dewaseny, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, [illegible] Renard, L. Renard, Mr. Speidel, Mrs. Tilden, M. C. Tilden, B. Tilden, D. Tilden, Mr. Birch, [illegible] Dyke Gantier, Mr. Clements, Mr. [illegible] Ignatius Illolfoski, Adolphe Illolfoski, [illegible] Mr. Dupre, Jas. K. Modbery, [illegible] Benoit, Mr. Leon, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Limbrug, John Peyot, J. Frederick [illegible] Schmitz, Joseph Kauffmann, [illegible] Miss Gadille, Miss Marie Peyot, [illegible] Brudschy, Miss Caroline Deutch, [illegible] Legendre, George Guirren, Charles B. Sherman, [illegible] Lourbet, Mrs. Roaldes, Miss [illegible] Funk, Miss Sophia Funk, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and child, Miss Julia Gendrot, [illegible] de Martinu, Mrs. M. [illegible] Pedrioli, Mrs. Fongret, J. [illegible] and servant, J. B. Carcasse, [illegible] Chavanne, J. G. Chavanne, [illegible] Mrs. Jos. Magny, servant [illegible] Pierre Edelmeyer, P. Bean, [illegible] Mr. Perault, Mr. Moren, Mr. A[illegible] Mr. Bourbigon, A. Spitzer, [illegible] Gallet, Alex. Bacharach, Mme. Bacharach, [illegible] J. Snell and child, Eugene A. Anthony, [illegible] Fournier, Mr. Thorndike, Mrs. Thorndike.

AUG. 6—*In steam-ship Australia, for Liverpool.*—Dr. C. O. Stockman, Dr. C. [illegible] Wernicke, Otto Schwalbe, Joseph Ewing, John Andrew, Alex. Algeo, Mrs. E. J[illegible] John Otte, Mrs. M. Smith, Dr. Chas. F. Heyerman, Mrs. Heyerman, Chas. F. Capen, [illegible] Jas. Sangster, H. H. Schering, [illegible] E. A. Macrum and Mrs. Macrum, [illegible] Wm. Macrum and 2 children, [illegible] John W. Smith, Peter Thorn, [illegible] Hittel, A. G. Gibson, Wm. Kilgour, [illegible] E. Schroeder, Rev. J. G. Jones, Mrs. M. Jones, Lizzie Jones, Miss Annie E. Homer, [illegible] Mrs. Mounster and child, [illegible] Johnston, Mrs. Mary Godicke, [illegible] Miss Maggie Stern, Chas. B. Stern, [illegible] Miss L. Household, Dr. Frankenberg, [illegible] W. Evans.

AUG. 6—*In steamship Italy, for Liverpool.*—Rev. E. Bullard, Mrs. McCable, F. S. Stacey, [illegible] Mrs. H. Burke, Mr. Bentley, O. [illegible] D. F. Dowling, Hugh Smart, [illegible] Otto von Koym, Mrs. F. Becker, [illegible] Kipling, R. Kipling, S. Waterman, [illegible] Mrs. Withers, Mr. Hepworth, [illegible] Coker, Miss Foster, Mrs. [illegible] Tuttle, Mr. Hodges, Miss [illegible] tice, Al. Gundell, Dr. R. F. G[illegible] Capt. J. H. Smith, Mrs. Bealtie, [illegible] Haud, Reta Percy, Geo. W. Wa[illegible] Mrs. C. Bitcher, A. Rickmers, [illegible] Voym and 2 servants, Mrs. F. B[illegible] W. Kane, F. Hamburg, Mr. B[illegible] Miss Townley, James Deans and man-servant, Mr. and Mrs. R. Barney, Mr. Tuttle, [illegible] E. Tuttle and George Tuttle, [illegible] vants, T. Hirsch, Thomas Guerr[illegible]

AUG. 6—*In steam-ship City of London, for Liverpool.*—Miss Darrell, Mrs. Darrell, Miss [illegible] Miss Mooney, Hugh Rielly and [illegible] ley, E. Corn, Rev. Pat. Kearney, [illegible] Petherick and wife, N. C. Bent, [illegible] Mr. Hall, Mr. Parsons, Theodore [illegible] L. Lowenberg, Mons. Grinoff, [illegible] E. Hovey, Hermann Haarke, [illegible] and son, John Law and wife, [illegible] Jones, H. Zuberlier, J. W. Kill[illegible] F. von Wachenfeldt, Ramon Vidal.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship George Washington, from New-Orleans.—W. H. Henning and wife, [illegible] 2 children and servant, Mrs. [illegible] rymple, Mrs. Raffael and 2 children, [illegible] and child, Miss Seaman, Mrs. C[illegible] Derbridge, C. Borassailla, [illegible] Clark and 2 children, J. D. Van Benthuysen [illegible] Bro. Isadore, Bro. Leondean, [illegible] Wm. O'Neil, P. Blanc, M. Turk, J. Jones.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:02 | Sun sets.....7:09 | Moon sets...1:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:50 | Gov. Island..4:39 | Hell Gate...6:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 6.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of London, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool via Halifax for dispatches, J. G. Dale; Italy, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Pioneer, (Br.) Shackford, Bristol, Eng., S. W. Burgess; Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, Geo. Mackenzie; City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Cape Haytien and Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; De Soto, Morton, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; United States, Blanchard, New-Orleans, Frost; Baker; Varuna, Spencer, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; General Sedgwick, Nichols, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C.; Alexandria, G. B. Merrick; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; S. F. Phelps, Brain, Philadelphia, Jas. Briggs; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Marlborough, Armstrong, Havre, Snow & Burgess.

Brigs James Crosby, Baldwin, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Mary Gibbs, Coggin, Cronstadt, Thompson & Hunter; Monarch, Tanner, [illegible] Bari, Slocovich & Co.; Eliza Thomas, [illegible] L. W. & P. Armstrong; [illegible] C. B. Swain & Son.

Schrs. J. H. Lockwood, Sharrett, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Traveler, [illegible] Bentley, Miller & Thomas; W. E. Darvea, Nicholson, [illegible]

Halifax, D. R. DeWolf & Co.; Lavina Bell, Bayles, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steam-ship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans July 30 and Bar 31st, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Aug. 4, 10 miles S. W. from Hatteras, passed an American sloop-of-war, bound N.; 5th, lat. 37 35, lon. 74 28, signalized steam-ship Morro Castle, hence for Havana; same day, passed steam-ship Ashland, Crowell, Charleston 66 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Aug. 5, off Cape Henry, passed steam-ship Herman Livingston, hence for Havana, and steam-ship [illegible], hence for Savannah; at the same time, passed an American sloop-of-war, bound N.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Quick, New-Orleans July 30, and S. W. Pass 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Robbins, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Ship Hope, Hancock, Bucksport, Me., 8 ds., in ballast to S. F. Buck & Co. Has had light S. W. winds the entire passage.

Bark Georgiana, (of St. John, N. B.,) Masters, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. [illegible]

Brig Montrose, Johnston, Portland 10 ds., with heading, &c., to Wardell & Co.

Brig Henry Means, Tracy, Bangor, with lumber to Bell & Bros.

Brig Minnie Miller, Knight, Portland, with ice to Chas. Matthews.

Brig Protens, Hall, Shulee, N. S., 10 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Brig Crocus, Flynn, Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Brig Angeles, Brown, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig Mechanic, Dyer, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. John W. Dodge, Taylor, San Blas 25 ds., with cocoa-nuts to J. A. Stetson. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage; July 2, G. E. Jordan, seaman, a native of Salem, Mass., aged 35 years, died on board; left no vessels.

Schr. Adelia, (Br.,) Gillist, Turk's Island 15 ds., via Holmes' Hole, with salt to Henry & Parker.

Schr. Charlotte Fish, (of Boston,) Williams, Little [illegible] Bay 16 ds., with salt to order. [illegible] H. Brewer—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Thos. Winans, (of Staten Island,) Morgan, Cat Island 8 ds., with fruit to J. B. Evans—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. John L. Leach, Gandy, Savannah 5 ds., with lumber to Wilder, Son & Co.

Schr. Alexander Milliken, Griffin, Rondout, for Beverly.

Schr. Black Diamond, Merrill, Rondout, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Boston, Chapin, New-Hamburg, for Providence.

Schr. George Washington, Peck, Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. Minnehaha, Saunders, Newburg, for Norwich.

Schr. Messenger, Dean, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Fordham, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. C. A. Grainer, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. S. Lane, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Elizabeth B., Hogan, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Artist, Godfrey, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Hubbard, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Richmond, West, Bangor, with lumber to Ripley & Sons.

Schr. Effort, Nickerson, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Z. Snow, Thorndike, Portland, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Algoma, Hart, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. C. Chew, Phillips, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Belle Seaman, Howell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Northern Light, Plummer, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, Derby, for New-Brunswick.

Schr. Maria Lunt, Boynton, Portland, Me., with lumber to Bell & Bros.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Handy, Calais, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. F. M. Tower, Perry, Bangor, via Hart's Island.

Schr. Phœnix, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rescue, Kelly, Kennebeck River, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Sarah Laverne, Averill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ned Sumter, Shaw, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mist, Warwick, New-Haven.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Stokes, Norwalk.

Schr. W. W. Everett, Hall, Providence.

Schr. J. G. Huntington, Jones, Boston.

Schr. E. H. Errickson, Kelly, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Chas. Carroll, Chase, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Shekinnah, Rogers, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. S. P. Adams, Talbot, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. W. Harris, Merrick, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schrs. Julia Ann, Phillips, Newburg, for Bangor.

Schr. E. H. Burnett, Brown, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Ella Amsden, Smith, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. O. P. Binns, Higby, Virginia.

Schr. [illegible], Smith, Cassidy, Virginia.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Odber, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Whistler, Kiel, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. L. White, Weeks, Wickford.

Schr. Orion, Winters, Providence.

Schr. Henry J. Raymond, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Pratt, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Lucy, Clark, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Nixon, New Bedford.

Schr. A. J. Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Ville de Paris, for Havre; City of London and Italy, for Liverpool; City of Port-au-Prince, for Port-au-Prince; Varuna, for Galveston; General Sedgwick, for do.; United States, De Soto and Cortes, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; ship Elizabeth Yeo, for Bristol.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Arr. bark Daniel Draper, New-York; brigs Mary J. Wilbur, Greenock; Sarah, Pensacola.

Also arr. bark Almira Coombs, Bath, for Key West; put into this port for assistance, having been on the ground in coming down the Kennebec River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 6.—The U. S. frigate Severn, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Poor, arrived here this morning from Key West; all well. [illegible] Sld. brig Rebecca, for Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 6.—Arr. schr. A. E. Glover, Boston; steam-ship South Carolina, New-York. Sld. steamers Manhattan, New-York; Salvor, Philadelphia; brig Manzanilla, Fall River; schr. Ella Matthews, Jacksonville.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 4.—Arr. brigs Geo. S. Berry, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Mary Cobb, Philadelphia, do.; [illegible], Pensacola 23 ds. for do.; Mary Oliver, (Br.,) for Parrsboro, N. S. Schrs. Herbert Manton, Rondout, for Boston; [illegible], Newburg, for do.; George H. Albert, Elizabethport, for Newburyport; Ida L. Howard, Rondout, for Portland; Ella Hays and E. Louise, Calais, for Providence; [illegible], for do.; Favorite, Lane's Cove, for Philadelphia; whaling schr. Carrie W. Clark, Hatteras Ground, for Provincetown, 200 bbls. sperm, 400 whale, 12 mos. out; reports spoke July 22, lat. 22, lon. 74, schr. Ellen Rizpah, of Provincetown, with 30 bbls. sperm, 100 whale; Aug. 1, lat. 37, lon. 72, bark Pacific, (of N. B.,) with 750 bbls. sperm; same day, spoke schr. [illegible], of Boston, [illegible] sperm; [illegible] all well. [illegible] snake; 4 P. M., passed E., steam-collier Leopard. Sld. all vessels except the above arrivals.

5th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Crescent Lodge, Rondout, for Boston; C. E. Hellier, Elizabethport, for do.; [illegible] Mary Fletcher, Calais, for New-Haven; Addie P. Stimpson, Eastport, for do.

Sld. all the vessels before reported except schrs. Wm. P. Cox, Eastern Belle, John A. Smith and Mary Fletcher. Brig Mary Taylor, at this port, reports July 18, lat. 28 38, lon. 61 30, spoke schr. Edward Lurvey, 14 ds. from Newburyport, for Porto Rico. 25th, lat. 32 10, lon. 62 50, brig Lottie, 10 ds. from Baltimore, for Demerara.

7 o'clock A. M.—Wind light from W. Clear.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—Arr. ships Windward, from Hong Kong; Sea Chief, from Newcastle, (N. S. W.;) Pocahontas, from Liverpool.

Sld. ship Frolic, for Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—Arr. bark Bayard, from New-Castle, N. S. W.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 6.—Arr. steam-ship Cleopatra, New-York; schr. Katie Ranger, New-York.

Cld. steam-ships San Jacinto, New-York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 6.—Arr. steamer Pioneer, Philadelphia.

Cld. steamers Benefactor, New-York; Rebecca Clyde, Baltimore.

Foreign Ports.

At Cat Island, July 28, schr. Mary E. Mangam, for New-York in 7 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 6.—The steamer Scotia, of the Cunard line, touched here yesterday at noon and proceeded.

LIVE FOREVER.

PROF. COOK'S

BALM OF LIFE.

THE BALM OF LIFE is a combination of six chemical elements, forming a sure, safe and speedy cure for all DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANE, whether parasitic, herpetic, scrofulous or inflammatory in character. It is also a pleasant toilet article, removing dandruff and eruptions from the scalp, preventing the hair from falling out and [illegible] Prescribed externally or internally it is a powerful therapeutic agent in the cure of [illegible] for catarrh, leucorrhœa, chronic diarrhea, and cholera infantum it exhibits marvelously curative powers. [illegible] WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT, No. 863 BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st., [illegible] both well and ill, are cordially invited to call and examine the numerous evidences of its marvelous merits.

VENEERS.

GEO. W. READ & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers of

VENEERS AND FANCY WOOD

For the trade and Export.

HUNGARIAN ASH,

FRENCH BLACK-WALNUT,

AMBOINE, TUYA and TULIP-WOOD,

MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, SATIN-WOOD,

BIRDSEYE and CURLED MAPLE,

BLACK-WALNUT, ASH and MAPLE BURLS,

MAHOGANY, WALNUT and ASH CROTCHES.

SPANISH CEDAR in the log and boards for Cigar boxes. Veneers cut to order at short notice.

All orders promptly attended to.

Nos. 170 and 172 CENTRE-ST., New-York.

Factory, No. [illegible] Monroe-st., No. 288 Madison-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.